Second Series, Vol. LVIII—No. 22.

Friday, September 1, 1961
Bhadra 10, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

(Vol. LVIII contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND) FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

No. 20.—*Friday, September* 1, 1961/*Bhadra* 10, 1883 (Saka)—

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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 1, 1961/Bhadra 10, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agricultural Commission

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*1128. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 952 on the 17th March, 1961 and state the further progress made in appointing an Agricultural Commission with a view to survey all aspects of Agriculture?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The appointment of a Commission of this type requires detailed consideration. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The views of the State Government have been called for. Some other replies have been received since March, 1961 but some are still awaited.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the replies received so far, may I know, from the nature of the replies, whether they have supported this proposal or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On the whole, the response is favourable. The States which have not yet replied are: Orissa, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam. The rest of the States have replied.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether, even if some of the States do not accept the proposal, the Commission will be appointed?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We will take the view as a whole. Supposing one solitary State differs from the wise advice of the rest, we will probably go by the wiser advice.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : यह प्रश्न काफी समय से सरकार के विचाराधीन रहा है क्योंकि इस प्रकार के कमीशन के ऊपर तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि उत्पादन काफी निर्भर है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर कौन से प्रश्न इस प्रकार के हैं जो अभी तक निश्चित नहीं हो पाये हैं, और इतनी देर क्यों की जा रही है ? अगर देर होगी तो कृषि उत्पादन पर इसका असर पड़ सकता है ।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : मैं इस को बहुत जल्दी होने वाली या करने वाली चीज नहीं मानता क्योंकि इस के इन्वेस्टिगेशन में शायद एक या दो साल लगेंगे । उसके बाद इस की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, उस पर कंसिडरेशन होगा । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कुछ ज्यादा समय लगेगा । लेकिन इस देर से प्लैनिंग में या किसी दूसरी चीज में कोई हानि होने वाली नहीं है, क्योंकि इस के बारे में काफी कमेटियां बैठती हैं और हम उनकी एडवाइस लेते हैं ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इस कमीशन के विषयों अर्थात् टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस पर कुछ विचार किया है और राज्य सरकारों

से भी कुछ पूछताछ की है । इस पूछताछ में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य सरकारों को कमीशन के टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस भी भेजे गये हैं या उनसे कुछ सुझाव मांगे गये हैं, या यहां से कुछ नहीं भेजा गया है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : इस पर विचार करने के लिये हमारे पास पुराने और बहुत अच्छे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट मौजूद है । जिन चीजों पर उन्होंने गौर किया था करीब करीब वही चीजें और प्रश्न फिर से विचाराधीन होंगे अगले कमीशन के क्योंकि जो पिछली इन्क्वायरी हुई थी १६२६ के कमीशन द्वारा जिसको रायल कमीशन कहते हैं, वह इतनी कोम्प्रिहेन्सिव थी कि उसके बेसिस पर ही हम चल सकते हैं । यह बात हम को भी मालूम है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी मालूम है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सन् १६२६ को करीब ३२ वर्ष बीत गये, हम स्वतन्त्र भी हो गये तो जो परिस्थिति बदली है उसके अनुसार टर्म्ज आफ रिफरेंस में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है या नहीं, और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव नहीं दिये गये ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : कोई ज्यादा परिवर्तन होने की सम्भावना नहीं है । खास कर यही हो सकता है कि ऐटमिक एनर्जी हम इस्तेमाल करें । अगर कहीं नये शोध हो रहे हैं तो उनके बारे में टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस होंगे । लेकिन टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस इतने जनरल टर्म्स में होंगे कि इन चीजों को उनमें शुमार करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether, in the terms of reference to the Commission, the question of enquiry into the effects of land reforms in our country so far has also been included? If it is included, have the State Governments been informed that this has been included and have they been asked to give their opinion on that also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. This question cannot arise at this stage. As to what can be included and what not, may have probably to be assigned to a smaller committee of experts to decide the ultimate and precise terms of reference. But so far as land reforms are concerned, there are various panels under the Planning Commission and other bodies which consider the subject from time to time. This matter of assessment, of what we have done and the evaluation of it, is under constant examination by the Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that the terms of reference to the Commission have not been decided before the Central Government have sent for the opinion of the State Governments?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. What we have told the State Governments to do is to consider the suggestion made. We have told them that we favour the proposal that a Commission of the type of the Royal Commission may be appointed which will naturally consider all aspects of greater production in agriculture and progress in farming. We have asked them whether they would like such an investigation to be made. The precise terms of reference could not be given to them, but the items which will be looked into by the Commission when it is appointed have been indicated.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May we have an idea of the items so indicated?

Mr. Speaker: It is a long one, I hope.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes; I can mention some of them.

Mr. Speaker: He can place the list on the Table of the House.

Fixation of Prices of Crops

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*1129. Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1553 on 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding formation of a committee/panel to fix prices of all crops including sugarcane and to consider other allied matters; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No final decision has yet been arrived at in this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know when a decision is expected in the matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It would be difficult for me to say. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is dealing with it.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether they have dropped the idea of fixation of prices of crops?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This matter, in its various aspects, is under consideration. For instance, the fixation of price for jute is under consideration. This matter was also raised the other day in the State Ministers' Conference. So, though the ultimate appointment of a board or panel has not taken place, it does not mean that this matter is absolutely neglected.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is aware of the observations made by the Minister of Planning to this proposal. It should not be panels for the fixation of wages for commodities such as tea, jute, and other things?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. We are quite aware of what is going on in the Planning Commission and other sections of the Government, but this question is slightly different, because it means more or less a permanent arrangement for the fixation of prices from time to time.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether a decision will be taken regarding the fixation of the price of jute in Orissa and West Bengal?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Supakar: Is it because that this problem is linked with the general price policy that there is such a delay on the part of the Government in making up its mind in this matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are certain difficulties and differences of views with respect to the constitution of a panel or board and that is in fact the reason why it has not yet been decided.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी को यह मालूम है कि योजना आयोग अर्थात् प्लैनिंग कमीशन ने भी प्लैनिंग की सफलता के लिये यह आवश्यक माना है कि हमारे देश की कीमतों को एक सतह से ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहिये और एक सतह से नीचे नहीं आना चाहिये पर कुछ स्थानों पर प्राय: ऐसा हुआ करता है ? ऐसी हालत में क्या गवर्नमेंट यह आवश्यक नहीं मानती कि यह कमेटी फौरन नियुक्त की जाय और कम से कम जो घरेलू जरूरियात की चीजें हैं उनकी कीमतों के बारे में इस बात का निश्चय किया जाय कि ऊंचे स्तर पर कीमतें इस से ऊपर नहीं जायेंगी और नीचे स्तर पर वह इससे नीचे नहीं जायेंगे ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This difference ought to be understood with respect to this proposal. It should not be supposed that because this board or panel has not come into existence, the question of price fixation is relegated or is not considered at all. In fact,

the question is perpetually before the Government, and it is being considered by the Planning Commission and so on. This is a sort of a permanent arrangement which is taking some time to come into existence, but there is no reason to suppose that because it has not come into existence this matter is not being attended to at all.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government are thinking of appointing one panel or committee for fixation of prices of all commodities or there will be different committees for major crops?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The present proposal is to constitute a technical committee with a permanent Chairman. There will be no non-officials in that. Besides that, there would be an advisory body consisting of farmers growing various commodities. Their advice will be taken before the technical committee fixes the prices.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को यह पता है कि सरकार की प्राइस फिक्सेशन पालिसी के होते हुए भी किसी किसी इलाके में भारत सरकार के दूसरे मन्त्रालयों की गड़बड़ी के कारण किसानों के गल्ले की कीमत बहुत कम हो गयी है? अब जिस तरीके से कोयले के वैगंस न मिलने के कारण वहां माल ही नहीं जा सकता है उसी तरीके से अनाज के बारे में हो रहा है और वह ८ रुपये और १० रुपये मन बिक रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It does not arise out of this question.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is this matter of appointing a committee for fixation of prices of agricultural commodities under the control of the department of Food and Agriculture or the Planning Commission?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is dealt with by the Government as a whole.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Including the Planning Commission?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister just said that there is some difference. I could not understand where the difference is. Is it a fact that the Planning Commission is opposed to the appointment of such a committee on principle saying that if such a committee is formed, then the Planning Commission and the Government shall be under the perpetual pressure of such a committee for enhancing the prices of agricultural commodities?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not one particular Ministry or Planning Commission. There is a view that even without having such an arrangement, we are considering this matter in various ways in the Cabinet, in the various Cabinet sub-committees, economic committees and so on. Therefore, some people doubt the desirability of having such a committee.

उत्तर प्रदेश म राम गंगा नदो परियोजना

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*११३०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की राम गंगा नदी परियोजना के विभिन्न खण्डों में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार राम गंगा नदी परियोजना के विविध चरणों पर जून, १९६१ के अन्त तक हुई प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

(१) शेरकोट के निकट रामगंगा पुल का निर्माण—९२ प्रतिशत पूर्ण हो गया है।

(२) छेदन कार्य (Drilling Operations)--७० प्रतिशत पूर्ण हो गया है ।

(३) कालागढ़ में सर्वेक्षण--६५ प्रतिशत कार्य किया गया है ।

(४) भू-भौतिकीय अनुसन्धान (Geophysical investigations)--२५ प्रशितशत पूर्ण हो गया है ।

(५) नालियों का पुनर्प्रतिमापन (remodelling) तथा विकास (extension) :--

कानपुर, शाखा, ईटावा शाखा, गंगी सहायक, वनसक सहायक, घटमपुर सहायक तथा फतेहपुर शाखा को दुबारा बनाने का कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है । पश्चिम इलाहाबाद शाखा तथा अन्य निकासी नालियों (off-taking channels) का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण को देखने से यह विदित होता है कि अभी तक उस स्थान पर केवल सर्वेक्षण आदि का कार्य ही चल रहा है और निर्माण-कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्य में इतनी देरी होने में खास अड़चनें क्या हैं और उन के बारे में कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री हाथी : खास करके जो डैम की साइट है वहां पर अभी यह मालूम हुआ कि वह अर्थक्वैक्स की जोन में है इसलिये और ज्यादा निरीक्षण करने की जरूरत है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस शिकायत में कहां तक सत्यता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार जितनी आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार से चाहती है खास तौर से विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में वह उसे उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है और जिसकी कि वजह से काम में अड़चन पड़ रही है, और क्या इस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा कुछ प्रकाश डाला जायगा ?

श्री हाथी : जब बिजली का काम शुरू होगा तब विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत पड़ेगी । अभी तो विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई जरूरत है ही नहीं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह सूचना दी है कि इसमें जो जांच पड़ताल चल रही है वह कब तक पूरी हो जायगी और कब उसका वास्तविक निर्माण-कार्य शुरू हो जायेगा ?

श्री हाथी : जहां तक इरींगेशन का ताल्लुक है वह थर्ड प्लान में हो जायेगा अलबत्ता पावर का काम चौथी योजना के दरमियान शुरू होगा ।

Renewal of Railway Track

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*1134. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that renewal of Railway track during 1960-61 was badly affected due to shortage of supply of rails and sleepers;

(b) if so, what was the shortfall of the target; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to meet the shortage of supply?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Track Renewal Programme for 1960-61 was affected to some extent by the shortage of rails and sleepers.

(b) About 871 miles of complete track renewal, 406 miles of rail renewal, and 202 miles of sleeper renewal were held up on account of the shortage.

(c) Imports of rails has been arranged to supplement the indigenous production which is expected to improve as the Bhilai Steel Plant goes into full production. The manufacture of cast iron sleepers is also being stepped up as indigenous supply of wooden sleepers cannot meet the needs.

Shri Subodh Honsda: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that due to short-supply of rails, the renewal works could not be done. May I know whether Government has asked the World Bank for loan to meet the foreign exchange necessary for importing rails from outside?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have not asked the World Bank. The position is this. Our delegation has gone to U.S.A. We are thinking of negotiating to import 28,000 tons of rails weighing 132 lbs. for the Mughal Sarai-Gaya section. We have taken other steps also. Because there is short supply from indigenous sources, we have placed orders from abroad for the import of steel. We have ordered about 3·1 lakhs tons, of which we have received 2·02 lakhs tons. There is still a backlog of ·57 lakh tons and the short-fall will be 1·56 lakh tons.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the names of the firms from which rails have been ordered?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have ordered from different countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, USSR and some other countries.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जम्मू व काश्मीर पर रेलवे स्लीपर्स के लिये जो रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने बहुत से आर्डर्स दिये थे। वह सब सप्लाई हो गये हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We do not place orders section by section. We treat the Indian Railways as a whole and we have placed orders to meet the requirements of the Indian Railways.

Shri Narasimhan: What are the compartive prices of indigenous rail and imported rail?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Imported rails are cheaper. The indigenous price is Rs. 620 per ton. Sometime ago, we had invited global tenders. The tender was Rs. 492 per ton. But from rupee countries, it is about Rs. 500 per ton.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the consideration for importing the rails?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Actually there is shortage here. There has been non-materialisation of the promise made from indigenous sources and that is why we have been forced to import.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether sleepers have been acquired from Australia and if so, at what price?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No wooden sleepers are being imported; a policy decision has been taken to that effect.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

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*1135. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
{ **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nangal Fertilizer Factory is facing the problem of uncleared stocks, although it has gone into part production only so far; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to remove this difficulty?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, due to delay in receipt of despatch instructions from some States and slow movement over the railways.

(b) The Railway Board was approached and they have since issued necessary instructions to the Railways for the early clearance of the stocks.

(1) The State Governments have been urged to send despatch instructions.

(2) Allocations have been made to other States who were in a position to receive additional quantities of this fertilizer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the quantity of uncleared stock lying with the Nangal Fertilizer Factory at present?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: On the 24th August, 1961, the stocks in the factory amounted to 20,960 tons. But against this, we had despatch instructions of the order of 16,309 tons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what arrangement has Government arrived at with the Railway Ministry, so that the stock could be moved quickly? I find it is the same story whether it is coal stock, fertiliser stock or any other stock. (*Interruption*).

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We try to persuade the railways as best as we can and the railways also respond very well. To the utmost of their capacity they do help us and cooperate with us.

Shri Tyagi: Has the railway situation been eased? If not, by what time, do they promise to ease the situation regarding wagon-supply?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sometimes the situation eases and sometimes it becomes difficult. It is not as if the situation is easy all along nor is it that the difficulty continues for long. When we are pressed with more stocks and we approach them, they do something. They have got their own difficulties. But they always do something to help us and the situation temporarily eases.

Shri Tyagi: The Railways are becoming an obstruction to the progress of the country as a whole.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether Government proposes utilising road transport for this purpose using the private carriers that are developing on an inter-provincial scale?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir; wherever we find it difficult to get the necessary transport facilities through the railways we try these means also. But sometimes the distances are so large and the expenditure involved is so big that the farmers may not buy the fertiliser. Therefore, we cannot in every case resort to trucks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know which State is suffering most on account of the non-availability of transport for carrying these stocks of fertilisers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, our policy with regard to Nangal fertiliser is to give it to the nearest possible States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. But, unfortunately, these States are not lifting the quotas that we had allotted to them with the result that Andhra Pradesh and other southern States have to be supplied with this and that creates additional difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: Is it held permanently in stock until it is cleared? All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether it is held in stock for two or three years until it is cleared or only for a limited time and if the States concerned do not clear it in time it will be given to other States.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are doing that. If the States concerned do not claim their quota or they are not likely to lift their quota in time, we do give it to others.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know which are the States that did not take out their stocks from the Nangal Factory and for what time?

Mr. Speaker: He gave that information.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He said about all the three States. I want to know which of them did not lift the maximum quantity.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry to have to mention a particular State, but Uttar Pradesh has been the biggest defaulter. We had allotted a very large quantity to them. They

have now taken to mixtures, and they say that they do not want to use calcium ammonium nitrate and they want ammonium sulphate.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that there is blackmarketing prevailing there in Andhra and Madras in the matter of fertilisers and also the failure of the neighbouring States to take stocks allotted to them, why is it that the Government is not making a firm allotment to those States which are more progressive or which are more keen on having fertilisers?

Shri P. S. Deshmukh: We have given a complete line-clear to Andhra Pradesh to have as much fertiliser from Nangal as they want.

Shri Ranga: In that case, why is it that the Government is not making some special arrangements to transport the fertiliser by road? It is no good making some *ad hoc* arrangements. There should be a certain number of lorries for this purpose either purchased by the Nangal Factory or by the Railways themselves so that they can see that the fertilizer is brought by road at least up to Delhi.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as quotas allotted to southern States are concerned, there has not been much difficulty, except that the Railways are not prepared to take up below a certain limit because the distance is much. We cannot, neither the Nangal Factory nor the Ministry of Agriculture can go and purchase trucks for this purpose. We are certainly anxious, if the trucks are available and Andhra Pradesh will take the goods, to give it to them, and we are prepared to make that arrangement.

Shri Tyagi: There is a Deputy Minister from the South in the Railways; at least he should take care of the south.

Mr. Speaker: I belong to the north also. There is no difference between north and the south as far as I am concerned. I find that again and again Ministers who are in charge of distribution of fertilisers, coal etc. complain about shortage of wagons. The Minister of Railways says that there is no shortage of wagons. All the same, the stocks are there and they are not lifted in time. There must be some solution to this. I am going to appoint a committee of three Members of Parliament who will constantly look into this matter. There seems to be a wrangle here, one Minister saying one thing and another Minister saying another thing. I will have a representative group here, so far as this Ministry is concerned, to study from time to time and make suggestions to Government as to how the situation can be relieved. If there is a shortage of wagons they must produce wagons. There is no use going on exporting to foreign countries various other things and then internally make our people suffer for want of fertiliser etc. in time.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I just point out one thing, Sir? Such an important matter is coming up during Question Hour and I find that not a single Cabinet Minister is seen on the Treasury Benches. It is in a way showing disrespect to you and to the House. Already 25 minutes have passed and not a single Cabinet Minister is to be seen.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member wants to make a speech in pursuance of his motion yesterday. No question has suffered so far. The hon. Ministers are all there in their seats either directly or through their deputies to answer the question. No hon. Minister or Deputy Minister has so far said in reply to any supplementary that because the senior Minister is not present he is not in a position to reply. What does it matter to hon. Members which Minister gives the reply? On the other hand, I welcome the junior Ministers to take charge of the respective portfolios as quickly as possible so that the senior Ministers may tour the country and then disabuse the country of various things. There is a lot of propaganda that has to be carried on. They will have to

look into them and lay down the principles, and leave the junior Ministers in charge of the administration. They will do it equally well.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आपने घोषणा की कि पालियामेंट के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनायी जाएगी जो खाद के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी । मेरा निवेदन है कि जो खाद के मामले में चोर बाजारी और भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है उसकी भी यह जांच करे ।

श्री त्यागी : मिनिस्टरों की कमी नहीं है, वैगन्स की कमी है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, when you will appoint this Committee?

Mr. Speaker: I shall see.

Protection of Dams Against Earthquakes

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*1136. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two senior Indian engineers visited Japan to study the protection of dams against earthquakes;

(b) if so, their recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to solve the problem of building dams in earthquake belt?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 1.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many dams have so far been constructed or are in the process of being constructed in those areas which are in the earthquake belt?

Shri Hathi: There are about six or seven dams in the process of construction or investigation. I do not think there is yet any high dam which has been constructed in these areas, but six or seven dams are being investigated for construction.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any precautions are going to be taken with regard to these dams before this committee gives its findings or before the study groups give their recommendations?

Shri Hathi: Definitely, Sir, precautions will be taken before actually the dams are constructed.

Shri D. C. Sharma. What are those precautions?

Shri Hathi: The nature of the precautions will be that there will be machines embedded in the structure of the dam itself which will give us the strain at various levels of the various times. Secondly, the dams would be designed to meet the stress and strain of the earthquake shock in addition to that of the water.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: A team went to Japan and they studied this question. Before going to Japan, as the Minister is probably aware, in 1897 there was an exhaustive survey by Major Oldham, and official study, and he has stated the Indian conditions in that—has this team gone into the report of Major Oldham to know what will be applicable to India?

Shri Hathi: That literature was available, but we are concerned mostly with the technique of construction of the dam and the latest technique they could get in Japan.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that the magnitude of earthquakes is very much greater in India than in Japan and therefore the conditions in Japan may not really apply to India whereas the

conditions given in the report may apply there?

Shri Hathi: Once the technique is known and the method of dealing with the magnitude of the strain is evolved, it does not matter whether the magnitude of the shock is smaller or greater. We have to design the dam to absorb the stresses and strains of the earthquake shock.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any dam existing in the seismic zone of the country has been affected by the earthquake, recently or in the past?

Shri Hathi: I do not think.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether these instruments are imbedded only in the seismic zones or in other dams of the south also?

Shri Hathi: Generally, for the stresses for cement and other hydraulic pressure we do imbed even now. For example, in Nagarjunasagar and Bhakra we have done it. In the other dams also we are doing it, but only for hydraulic stress and not for earthquake stress.

Shri Supakar: In the case of Bhakra, which is in the sub-Himalayan region, before this team visited Japan, was any precautionary measure taken during the process of construction to see that there is no damage due to earthquake?

Shri Hathi: As I said, we have embedded these machines even in Bhakra which gives the vibrations and pressure of water and other pressures. There are also barometers and thermometers in the structure of the dam itself. All the precautions are taken in Bhakra.

Mr. Speaker: Apparently, he wants to know whether the machines have been planted there to resist or withhold the earthquake shock.

Shri Hathi: We have done it, not actually on the method which the team have seen in Japan for earthquake shock, but looking through the geological condition of the site at Bhakra. These measures have been taken.

Shri Supakar: My question relates to prevention of damage.

Shri Hathi: It has been done.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether in view of the know-how that they have got from Japan these precautions have been taken and the machines have been imbedded within the Bhakra dam.

Shri Hathi: The present design of the dam is adequate to withstand the shocks, if at all there are any.

Telephone Exchange, Janpath, New Delhi

*1137. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to build a new Telephone Exchange in Janpath at the site of present Taj Barracks is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details of the proposal; and

(c) progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. It is proposed to construct a new Telecommunication building to accommodate Telephone and Trunk Exchanges, Carrier Station and other associated requirements.

(c) Preparation of plans is being taken up; the site is still to be made over to the P. & T. Department.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the equipment was badly damaged during the rains in 1958 and much of the equipments did not function in the present place where it is housed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We all know that there were heavy rains in 1958 which flooded the telephone exchange, dislocating the telephone services.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that once this expansion takes place, the extreme load that we find now in the 1,000 lines will be lessened?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Considerable improvement will be effected as a result of the expansion.

Cooperative Credit

*1138. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any expansion in the supply of cooperative credit to the rural areas since the publication of the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Short-term and medium term credit to agriculturists through the co-operative sector has increased from Rs. 24·21 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 168·40 crores in 1959-60.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: What has been the impact of this increase in the rural credit on the volume of rural indebtedness already obtaining in the country?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Co-operative credit is trying to decrease the rural indebtedness.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: What has been the effect of this increase of credit directly on the volume of rural indebtedness?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We have increased the co-operative credit to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. Therefore, it is implied that, to that extent, the rural indebetedness has been decreased.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Out of this increased credit for this purpose, how much more money has been made available by the Reserve Bank of India? Also, has it been distrbuted Statewise?

Shri B. S. Murthy: How can loans be distributed Statewise? As and when there is a demand, a loan is given.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister has ben pleased to say that rural credit has been transferred to co-operative credit and, to that extent the rural indebtedness is reduced. How does it arise? Indebtedness is transferred from one agency of creditors to another agency of creditors. Does it mean that the indebtedness is reduced?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In the past, exorbitant rates of interest were charged by the middlemen. Now we are removing the middlemen. Therefore, to that extent, there is relief to the agriculturists.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any effort has been made to reduce the rate of interest at which rural credit is being actually distributed to the peasants in view of the fact that the Reserve Bank of India advances it at 1½ per cent and, if so, with what results?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are certain accepted rates of interest of the co-operative lending institutions and only these rates are being charged.

Shri Ranga: How do they come to be "accepted"? when they are given by the Reserve Bank of India specially for the benefit of the peasants at 1½ per cent? In Madras it is being advanced to the peasants at 6½ per cent and in U.P. at 9 per cent. Why should all this margin come to be absorbed by the middleman called the co-operative societies? Are Government making any effort to reduce this particular margin so that peasants can get credit at a lower rate of interest?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

S. K. Dey): The Government is perfectly satisfied that the rate of interest charged in co-operative institutions in India to the farmers is more reasonable than in most of the countries in the world. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no.

Shri S. K. Dey: If I may explain...

Mr. Speaker: I know what Shri Ranga is going to say further. The economic position of our farmers here is the worst in the whole world. Therefore, it is no good comparing our co-operative societies with the co-operative societies in other countries. Now the simple question, which he made yesterday also, is this. The Reserve Bank is advancing money at the rate of 1½ per cent. Is it the policy of Government to draw money from the Reserve Bank at 1½ per cent, charge 8 or 9 per cent from the peasants, fill the pockets of the middlemen co-operative societies and then say "No, no, this compares favourably with the rest of the world"? The question is simple. Why should they walk away with these 5 per cent in between, from the source at which it starts to the person it ultimately goes? Why should they take away so much?

Shri S. K. Dey: The entire money required by the co-operative societies for advancing to the cultivators is not met by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has met approximately to the extent of about Rs. 90 crores, if my figure is right, and the rest of the credit requirements have been met from deposits, and deposits have to be secured from the open market at competitive rates of interest.

Shri Ranga: How much are yeu paying?

Shri S. K. Dey: If the banks are paying interest of 4 to 5 per cent to the depositors, it is not possible for co-operative societies to attract money at a lesser rate of interest. Besides, there are expenses to be incurred by the apex bank and by the central bank. There is no question of any middleman coming into the picture (*Interruptions*). The shareholders in the central bank, as also in the apex bank, are the representatives of the primary co-operative societies. If they find that the rates of interest charged are too exorbitant, it is up to them to change the rate of interest..(*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: What do you mean?

Mr. Speaker: Next question... (*Interruption*). Order, order.

An Hon. Member: It is a very important question.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Only one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a matter which has to be discussed and not to be disposed of by way of a question. All that hon. Members can ask is: Why is it so? The hon. Minister has said that all the credit is not being advanced by the Reserve Bank. Only Rs. 90 crores out of Rs. 200 and odd crores have been advanced by the Reserve Bank. The rest comes from the depositors....(*Interruption*). Primary members are not charitable institutions. Hon. Members may know that every depositor is trying to get as much interest as possible. When banks themselves are advancing so much the deposits cannot come.

Shri Ranga: A very small variation.

Mr. Speaker: If they have an occasion to go and make deposits and borrow from the village societies, they will know that the societies will have to get deposits at 4 per cent. The hon. Member has also said about debts that are not repaid.

Shri Ranga: For that they have a separate fund.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the cooperative credit society has to take all the trouble. Some amount of loss is there. Therefore all the trouble of collection and repayment

falls on the co-operative society. I am not justifying that now—the hon. Minister has placed before us all the information that is necessary—but I am leading to this that if hon. Members want that 1½ per cent alone should be charged by way of a subsidy or otherwise and that the middleman is taking a larger amount, that requires a discussion on the floor of the House.

Shri Ranga: While the co-operative debtors are being charged 6½ per cent in the south, why is it that 9½ per cent is being charged in U.P. and Bihar? Both of them are co-operators.... (*Interruption*). That is one small point.

Shri Tyagi: What is the approximate ratio between the capital obtained from the Reserve Bank and that received from the depositors?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I require notice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why notice? Rs. 90 crores were advanced by the Reserve Bank and Rs. 109 crores by depositors.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am really surprised that after two five-year terms, hon. Members still do not know how best to bring this matter before the House. I am anxious to allow a discussion; I have no objection to that, but let not the Question Hour be utilised for the purpose of discussion and for changing of policy...... (*Interruption*).

An Hon. Member: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. If only they say that they want a discussion on this matter, I am prepared, first of all, to have a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Only one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No. I am not going to allow any.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I say....

Mr. Speaker: No, nothing. When we have a half-an-hour discussion, he will say whatever he wants to say. Any hon. Member may give notice of a motion.

Restaurants on Southern Railway

*1141. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Restaurants are being run by private bodies in the Southern Railway;

(b) whether Government propose to run them on departmental lines;

(c) whether any ratio is to be kept between departmental catering and private catering; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Five

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that private persons who had taken the catering work have passed it on to other parties on commission basis?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is so at every station.

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Subletting is strictly prohibited. If any proof is forthcoming, we will terminate such contracts.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: On what terms are these contracts given to private individuals?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Terms vary in respect of every station. Generally, applications are invited and those having the best experience and offering the best terms are given the contracts.

Foreign Salvage Firm for Hooghly

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*1142. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Trust have finalised their proposal to appoint a foreign salvage firm as their consultants on matters relating to salvage;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the terms of appointment; and

(c) in how many cases the assistance of foreign salvage firms was requisitioned when the vessels ran aground in the bed of River Hooghly since the inception of the Calcutta Port Trust and what were the costs in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) No. The Calcutta Port Commissioners are still considering the proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Port Commissioners were first appointed in 1870. It is not possible to give the number of salvage cases from such a distant date. From 1943 onwards, however, the services of a foreign salvage firm were requisitioned by the Calcutta Port Commissioners on four occasions. The particulars of the salvage work done are indicated below:—

Name of the Wreck	When the work was done	Cost involved
		Rs.
S.S. "Santhia"	1943/44 to 1946-47	24,99,571
R.S. V. "Empire Oberon"	September, 1959	41,213
Tug "Pilot"	October 1959	1,03,511
Pontoon sunk near the B.I.S.N. Coal Jetty	November 1959	

Shri Subodh Hansda: In answer to part (c) of the question I find that on four occasions the Port Commissioner has spent near-about Rs. 26½ lakhs for salvage work. When the Port Commissioner is spending so much money for salvage work, why is the Port Commissioner taking so much time to come to the conclusion of appointing consulting engineers for this salvage work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Quite a number of points have got to be enquired into. The capacity of the firm who might be appointed as consultants and other factors have got to be taken into account because it is highly specialised work. It is a work which is done under water and requires a good deal of experience as also technical knowledge about it. Therefore we shall be quite cautious about the selection of the consultants.

Shri Subodh Hansda: If it is a highly technical work, what steps are the Government taking to train our own engineers for this work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have said, it is difficult to find such experience in the country as also such technical knowledge. But we are alive to the question. In fact, we have asked our Port Commissioners to find out how far and how soon can this be done. But it is impossible at this stage to say anything about it in a positive manner.

All India Health Service

***1143. Shri Nanjappan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of proposals made to State Governments regarding formation of All India Health Services;

(b) how many States have responded and the nature of responses;

(c) the nature of recommendations made at the Regional Health Ministers' Conference held at Madras recently; and

(d) how far these recommendations are acceptable to Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Provision is being made in the proposed Central Health Service for participation of State Governments. State Governments have been asked to indicate whether they are willing to participate in the Scheme and if so, to furnish particulars regarding the posts which they wish to include in the Service.

(b) The Government of Punjab have stated that they are unable to participate in the Scheme. Replies from other State Governments are awaited.

(c) The Conference has passed a Resolution accepting the recommendation of the Sub-Committee for the formation of Central Health Service with States' participation and have suggested that details be worked out.

(d) The recommendation is in accordance with the Scheme already being worked out by Government.

Shri Nanjappan: To what extent will the scheme of an all-India Service attract those medical men who take to private practice in a few places in preference to Government service?

Shri Karmarkar: It depends upon the capacity of the particular medical practitioner. If he is incapable, he prefers Government service; but if he is confident of earning a lot, Government service is no attraction to him. But we have kept the emoluments in this Service fairly good. The idea is that a man who starts somewhere at about Rs. 400 a month will, subject to efficiency bar, go up to Rs. 600 a month. Government thinks that it will be quite an attractive service.

Shri Nanjappan: To what extent will the scheme of an all-India Service serve the purpose of eradication and control of infectious diseases and of procurement of much-needed teachers and professors in medical colleges as also of exchange of officers from the Centre to the State Governments?

Shri Karmarkar: About eradication of communicable diseases, in addition to having an efficient service much more else is necessary. With regard to the efficiency of the Service as a whole, we are hoping that there would be more give and take between the State Governments and the Central Government and by and large by increasing the efficiency of the Service on the whole in all superior posts it will promote all measures regarding health.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether the pay which is being proposed for this all-India Service compares favourably with the salaries being paid to the States Health Services officers?

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot say for Bengal, because Bengal has behaved better, but normally the Central Government salaries are better than the States Governments' salaries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Recently, Kerala wanted some doctors from our State and our doctors were not able to go as they found that their scales of pay were higher than those prevailing in Kerala. Would it not be better that at least the Central Services keep this in view that it should be atleast equal to the pay which is given there?

Shri Karmarkar: The Kerala Government expected some sacrifice from the Bengal doctors which they could not afford. So far as the Central Government is concerned, our pay basis is fairly liberal. It is quite good.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With regard to the answer of the Minister to part (c) of the question in which he said that the Regional Health Ministers' conference has agreed to this All India Health Service, may I know the States that have taken part in this conference and if they have accepted the Resolution of this conference?

Shri Karmarkar: Ministers from Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala and Mysore were there and the Ministers agreed about this. Then, the matter has to go to their Governments. So,

far, I am hoping that the Governments at least of these four States will agree.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The Minister said that the Punjab Government has refused to participate. May I know whether any reason has been given for this?

Shri Karmarkar: I cannot say off hand. One of the possible reasons is that this leaves a little less of control by the State Government. It is only an imaginary difficulty. We are having no difficulty in the I.A.S. and I.P.S., etc. Assuming for a moment—if the post of Director of Medical Services in any State is transferred to this Service, the discretion as to whom to appoint as Director and the initiative passes from the State Government. It is only an imaginary difficulty. Because, by and large, it will be the State Government that would profit more because, any one can rise to the highest place in the service in the whole of India.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Government take steps to persuade the Punjab Government?

Shri Karmarkar: I am happy to tell the House that recently at the Chief Ministers' Conference which met for considering the question of national integration, one of the conclusions to which they have arrived is that in addition to some other services like Engineering and Forestry, in the Medical service there should be integration. I am quite sure in my mind, in view of that Resolution, all the State Governments will agree.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wanted just to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to that. He has already said that.

Shri Karmarkar: Thanks very much.

Asian Health Organisation

*1144. **Shri A. Sarma**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a scheme for starting Asian Health Organisation from the Ceylon Government under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is under correspondence with the Ceylon Government.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Barupal, Shri Tula Ram; Shri Motilal Malviya; Shri Lachhi Ram—all are absent. These hon. Members do not put questions and if they put questions, they are absent.

Coronary Thrombosis

*1146. **Shri S. R. Arumugham**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the research in Madras Medical College has led to the conclusion that the increased incidence of Coronary Thrombosis is due to the increased intake of vegetable fat such as Vanaspati;

(b) whether the result of the research has been confirmed by some of the foreign medical journals;

(c) if so, the names of the journals; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to defat the vegetable oils?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) and (c). Government have no information.

(d) None.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: What are the opinions and findings of the experts regarding intake of vegetable vanaspati in normal quantities?

Shri Karmarkar: In normal quantities, there is no trouble. Abnormal quantities create trouble.

Vehicular Traffic in Delhi

*1148. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of traffic noise made by vehicular traffic in Delhi and smoke emitted by them;

(b) whether there are any silent zones in Delhi and if it is so, how these areas are selected and noise regulated; and

(c) what effect this has on the health of the people?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are silent zones in Delhi. Such zones are usually around hospitals and important Government offices. Necessary traffic signals are put up for the guidance of motorists etc. and persons who disregard these instructions are liable to prosecution.

(c) The absence of noise is good for health.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Delhi is the noisiest place in the whole of this country and what are the conclusions of the study made on this subject?

Shri Karmarkar: Is it for me, Sir, to answer?

Mr. Speaker: Is there like the thermometer or barometer, a sound meter to measure sound?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: A study was made and it was given out in the papers that after a scientific study, they have come to the conclusion that Delhi is the noisiest place. I just wanted that newspaper report to be authenticated from the proper source.

Mr. Speaker: Have they reported like that?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. We do not know what is the noisiest place. If I might say so, noisy places are everywhere and if it is not contempt of this House....

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to put that question. It is our business to make as much noise as possible. This is Parliament. We are sitting here to discuss various matters. Delhi must be excluded in the calculation whether a particular place is noisy or not. It is our business to do so.

Shri Karmarkar: That might increase our problem if it is a direction from the Chair that the noise must increase.

Mr. Speaker: I want more and more hon. Members to take part in the debates.

Shri Karmarkar: That is all right.

Shri Thirumala Rao: One important point, with regard to smoke if you will permit me. That is omitted here. That part of the question is not replied to. There was a public discussion about the large quantities of smoke emitted by every D.T.U. bus all round the city contaminating the atmosphere. I want to know whether the Minister in charge of Health has studied this problem and found a remedy for it?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. I have reasons to feel that sometimes, the D.T.U. buses emit more smoke than is really healthy for the citizens. I think a note was taken of that. In any case, I shall take it up again with my colleague, the Minister for Transport.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Apart from the interest of the Ministry of Transport, may I know whether, from the health point of view, it has been found that the noise made as well as the smoke emitted amount almost to a public nuisance? It was also discussed in the Corporation. May I know if the Central Health Ministry has taken any interest in the matter and propose to take any steps in that direction?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding noise we have not taken any steps. I read

in the papers that there was an estimate by some expert and it was found that the noise in public traffic in Delhi is something more than the health of the people of Delhi could undergo. Naturally my hon. friend has drawn my attention and I shall take particular interest in that. Regarding smoke, I think we have reasons to feel....

Mr. Speaker: There are directions in various places, near hospitals that they ought not to blow horns.

Shri Karmarkar: It is all right in the hospitals. At other places, the noise made by horns and everything is so great. There is a limit up to which health can tolerate. Beyond that, people might get crazy if there is noise. There was a recent assessment. I will take note of that point and have it examined.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Question 1147 may be taken. I thought Shri P. C. Borooah was here. I am very sorry.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is a very important question—a question of international importance regarding international conference.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not have gone away so quickly.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I thought Shri P. C. Borooah was here.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Generally I allow precedence to some questions. There is still time. Question No. 1147. But this will be an exception.

Shipping Freight Rates

*1147. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Conference Lines" has recently decided to increase shipping freight rates from the U.K. and Continental ports to India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, to what extent and from when the increased rates will be enforced;

(c) whether the Indian Shipping Corporation is taking measures to make the "Conference Lines" withdraw this discriminating decision; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, by an overall increase of 10 per cent. with effect from 1st October, 1961.

(c) The proceedings of the Conference are confidential. The Corporation are fully aware of Government policy in this matter

(d) The Government of India themselves have viewed the matter with great concern and have urged the U.K.-Continent|India|Pakistan Conference to re-examine the whole position and not to go ahead with their proposal to increase the freight rates.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: This has come about through this pooling business and refusal to give freight rebate. Had this not been done, I do not suppose the necessity for revision of freights would have come. Now, I hope they will consider. I want to know what pressures or request the Government of India is bringing on the companies so that they may not increase the freight because that will affect our import bills and lessen our export.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to clear an impression from the mind of the hon. Lady Member that it has come about as a result of pooling arrangement entered into by our shipping companies with the conference concerned. It is not so. The basis for this increase has been given out by the Conference, that is the last increase was made as far back as 1957. Cost of operations and other esentials have increased considerably

since then and they wanted it. We have left them in no doubt about our view point. We have however told the delegation of the conference that came to our country—we met them on the 8th of August—and so also the Consultative Committee for overseas Shipping on 21st August—that it will be highly deleterious for our import export trade and we would not like to countenance this increase in the light of our promotional efforts for export.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह दस परसेंट जो अधिक फ्रेट चार्ज होगा उससे हिन्दुस्तान को कितने करोड़ रुपया अधिक देना पड़ेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसका तखमीना नहीं लगाया जा सकता लेकिन यह है कि जो माल बाहर से इंडिया में आयेगा उस पर उन्होंने फ्रेट चार्ज बढ़ाने की तजवीज की है लेकिन जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है उस पर कोई चार्ज अभी नहीं बढ़ाया गया है ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of Great Britain joining the European Common Market, which will adversely affect our export trade, will not this increase by the Conference liners add to the freight charges on our exports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will certainly do so, and we have brought that also to their notice that with the entry of UK into the European Common Market, our export trade will also suffer, and it is bound to be prejudiced, and, therefore, we would like them to view this particular factor also while taking any action about any contemplated increase of freight charges on our export-import trade. We have emphasised over and over again as best as we could, that at this juncture, our trade cannot admit of any increase in freight rates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this increase, which, it has been stated, is only due to the increase in operational costs, is to be operative only for the UK-India-Pakistan routes, or it will be operative on all other routes of the Conference liners also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a general increase for the Conference lines from UK and the continent to Pakistan, India and Ceylon, that is, for the sector in which the Conference operates its shipping.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Locomotive Component Parts Factory, Manduadih

*1131. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up to the end of July, 1961 with regard to the construction of Locomotive Component Parts Factory at Manduadih;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) when the factory is likely to go into production?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

(i) Techinical Sc[illegible], Basic Training Workshop, and Sidings in the factory area	Completed and in use.
(ii) Main Workshop structures.	Construction of one lakh Sq. ft. in progress
(iii) Water and Power Supply	Construction work in progress.
(iv) Interim Production units—	
Machine Shop	Completed and in use.
Foundry	Completed and will go into production shortly.
Forge & Smithy	Nearing completion.

(b) Rs. 144.51 lakhs to end of June, 1961 on the whole Project.

(c) Interim production during the construction period has already commenced. Full production is likely to be achieved during 1963.

Sale of Surplus Aircrafts by I.A.C.

*1132. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines Corporation have sold their surplus Viking, Heron and Dakota aircrafts;

(b) if so, the terms of the sales effected so far;

(c) whether it is proposed to replace Viscount aircrafts by more modern and bigger planes; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation have signed a contract for the purchase of two second-hand Viscounts at a total cost of Rs. 61·00 lakhs, in part exchange for their 7 Herons, 12 Vikings and related spares which have been valued at Rs. 21·31 lakhs. The Corporation have also sold separately two of their surplus Dakotas for cash.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

Ships for Transport of Foodgrains to U.S.A.

*1133. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 461 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for acquisition of ships from private parties to transport foodgrains from the United States under the Indo-U.S. food deal; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

West Coast Highways in Kerala

*1139. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have suggested that the West Coast Highways in Kerala should be made double-line carriage way during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have considered the proposal; and

(c) what decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. A proposal was received from the Government of Kerala some time back for the development of the West Coast Road in the Kerala State to two-lane carriageway.

(b) and (c). Owing to financial limitations, the proposal could not be accepted. The State Government were, however, informed that if they wished to provide a two-lane carriageway on the road from their own resources within the approved provision for roads in the State Plan, the Planning Commission could be approached to consider the consequential adjustments in the State Plan for the purpose.

Power Break-down in Delhi

*1140. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some enquiry was held into the falling down of transmission pillars carrying energy to Delhi and consequent closure of supply to Delhi in early part of the year 1961; and

(b) if so, who held the enquiry and the details of the report, if any, submitted on the subject?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

An enquiry is being held by a Committee appointed by the Punjab Government.

(b) The Enquiry Committee consists of the following members:—

(1) Dr. A. N. Khosla	. Chairman
(2) Shri Kanwar Sain, Chairman & Administrator, Rajsthan Canal Project	. Member
(3) Shri M. Hayath Director, Technical Heavy Electricals Ltd.	. Member
(4) Shri H. R. Bhatia, Chairman, Punjab State Electricity Board	. Member
(5) A representative of the Central Water and Power Commission	. Member

The Committee has not yet submitted their report.

घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ के कारण फसलों की क्षति

*११४५. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री तुला राम :
श्री मोती लाल मालवीय :
श्री लच्छी राम :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की भांति इस वर्ष भी पंजाब की घग्गर नदी की बाढ़ से जिला गंगानगर की तहसील हनुमानगढ़ व सूरतगढ़ में लाखों रुपये की फसल नष्ट हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसे किन्हीं किसानों को जिन की फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं मुआवजे या सहायता के रूप में कुछ आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) कितने रुपये की फसल नष्ट होने का अनुमान है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मों० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) से (ग). पूछी हुई जानकारी, जो कि राजस्थान सरकार से मंगाई गई है, की प्राप्ति पर सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Delivery of Express and Reply Paid Telegrams

*1149. **Shri Ram Garib:**
Raja Mahendra Pratap:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many a times even Express and reply paid telegrams are not delivered by the Post and Telegraph offices;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard during the past 6 months; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon and with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Occasionally misdelivery or non-delivery of telegrams occurs due to various causes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Every complaint has been investigated to pin-point the responsibility and also to find out the cause of lapse. Disciplinary action against delinquent staff and preventive measures including educative publicity have been undertaken. In all cases of departmental lapses, refunds have been given.

New Technique of Road Construction

*1150. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the precise nature of work entrusted to the Central Assembly Committee which is being proposed to be set up by the Government of India for using new techniques of road construction evolved at the Central Road Research Institute and other research laboratories; and

(b) the composition of such Committees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Presumably the member is referring

to the Central Assessment Committee constituted by Government recenly to facilitate a proper assessment of the results of research carried out by the various road research laboratories in the country. A statement indicating the functions and composition of the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 2].

Minicoy Lighthouses

*1151. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** }

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 932 on the 17th March, 1961 and state the further progress made in the 'de-jure' transfer of Minicoy Lighthouse from Britain to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Government of U.K. have informed us that the draft agreement that we had sent them is being examined by them and that their comments would be made available shortly.

Ad-hoc Tribunal

*1152. { **Shri Kunhan:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Chuni Lal:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have since taken a decision on the award of the ad-hoc Tribunal;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) when action will be initiated for implementation of the award?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Tribunal are still under consideration.

Export of Sugar in the form of Fruit Products

*1153. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar when exported in the form of fruit products is likely to yield better return in terms of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, whether the feasibility of allotting a quota of sugar at world market price to the fruit product Industry for export purposes has been examined?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Telegrams by Air Mail

*1154. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 10,000 telegrams were carried from Gauhati to their destinations by air mail during the months of June and July this year;

(b) if so, what was the reason for the same; and

(c) what action has since been taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Telegraph circuits in the Assam area are very badly affected during the monsoons and also there was some staff difficultly.

(c) The circuits are stabilising and the staff trouble has settled.

Railway Commission to Malaya

*1155. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 946 on the 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to send a

Railway Commission to the Federation of Malaya on the request of the Malayan Railways about their working; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A Commission consisting of Shri K. Santhanam, M.P. as Chairman, and two other members was deputed under the Colombo Plan to Malaya for about 3 months to enquire into the financial and economic position and prospects of Malayan Railways. The Commission completed its work on 31st July, 1961.

Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam

*1156. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1569 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether arrangement for foreign exchange for Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam has been made; and

(b) if so, when the work will start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Efforts to secure the foreign exchange required for the project are still being made.

Soil Conservation Seminar held in Ankara

***1157. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the Soil-Conservation Seminar held in Ankara in April, May this year;

(b) if so, what main recommendations and observations were made in the seminar; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken so far to implement these recommendations?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The official report is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Marine Officers of Calcutta Port

3009. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1869 on the 17th March, 1961, and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations of the report of the committee on service conditions of Marine Officers of the Calcutta Port; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The recommendations are still under the consideration of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

Ship Repairs

3010. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1870 on the 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received replies from the remaining ship-repair firms for development and expansion of establishments for ship-repairs; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) It is observed from the replies received from the various Ship Repair firms who were addressed in regard to their plans of expansion or modernization that they are reluctant to undertake any expansion or modernisation. A few firms have indicated that they can consider schemes of development if they are assured of assistance by Government in providing adequate ship-repair work and also granted financial assistance. While Government is unable to give any assurance to the industry for providing adequate ship-repair work, requests for financial assistance will have to be considered on their own merits. The Government also propose to set up local Advisory Committees at Calcutta and Bombay to deal with matters concerning general improvements in repair facilities, repair berth and dry dock programmes, availability or shortage of ship repair materials etc. It is hoped that when these Committees are set up they may make recommendations for assistance to the Ship Repair Industry for undertaking development or modernisation of their works. If any such recommendations are received, it will be considered whether any general scheme for grant of financial assistance to the Ship Repair Industry need be drawn up by Government.

Regulation of Clinics and Nursing Homes

3011. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Kodiyan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1876 on the 17th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for regulation of clinics and nursing homes; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A model draft bill to regulate private nursing homes and clinics is being prepared and will, when finalised, be commended to State Governments.

Doubling of Railway Lines in Third Plan

3012. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for doubling of railway lines during Third Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

P. & T. Buildings, Punjab

3013. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for Punjab State during Second Five Year Plan for the construction and extension of P. & T. buildings; and

(b) the number and names of buildings constructed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Rs. 36,36,333.

(b) (i) *New construction and extensions completed:—*

(1) Amritsar (Katra Shersingh) P.O.

(2) Amritsar (Golden Temple) P.O.

(3) Amritsar (Hall Bazar) P.O.

(4) Amritsar Telephone Exchange

(5) Bhatinda Telecom. building.

(6) Dharmsala (Lower bazar) P.O.

(7) Ferozpur D.T.O.

(8) Jullundur P. & T.

(9) Khanna-Addition alteration P.O.

(10) Ludhiana D.T.O.

(11) Sonepat Telephone Exchange.

(12) Srinagar Additional room for P.O.

(ii) *Building Purchased*—

(1) Gulha (Distt. Karnal) P.O.

(2) Hajipur P.O.

(3) Faridabad P.O.

(4) Kamalpur P.O.

(5) Jullundur (Basti Nau) P.O.

(6) Jullundur (Basti Guzan) P.O.

(7) Jullundur (Basti Sheikh) P.O.

(8) Jallabad P.O.

(9) Narnaul P.O.

(10) Qadian P.O.

T.B. in the Country

3014. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease of T.B. is increasing in the country;

(b) whether the number of hospitals and beds is sufficient; and

(c) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome the shortage (State-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when available.

Overpayments made to Contractors

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the **Minister of Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2074 on the 22nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into overpayments made to contractors engaged on the doubling of the Godhra-Ratlam Section of the Western Railway has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Special Police Establishment have referred the case to the Railway Administration for taking regular departmental action against the officers held responsible.

National Nutrition Advisory Committee

3016. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2072 on the 22nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the working groups constituted to examine the recommendations of the National Nutrition Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Working Groups have not yet submitted their reports to the Government of India.

Plane Crash near Amritsar

3017. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1123 on the 27th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the plane crash near Amritsar; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report on investigation of the Accident has been placed in the Parliament Library on the 7th August, 1961.

Postal Savings

3018. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1715 on the 25th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the result of experiment of teller system in the post office savings introduced in New Delhi G.P.O.; and

(b) if so, whether it will be tried in other big cities also?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The system has not become popular so far in New Delhi. It is being examined whether any change in the procedure may be made to make it popular.

(b) The system will be tried in a few more cities after the present procedure is suitably revised.

Electrification of Stations on Central Railway

3019. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations to be electrified during the year 1961-62 on the Central Railway; and

(b) the number of stations electrified during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 18 stations.

(b) 27 stations.

Poona Dhond Line

3020. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to double the line from Poona to Dhond on the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, when the proposal will materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Overbridge at Dhond Station

3021. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received to construct a bridge on level crossing at Dhond station of the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Coolers at Stations on Central Railway

3022. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water coolers installed at the Railway stations on the Central Railway during the year 1960-61; and

(b) the number of water coolers proposed to be installed during the year 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). None, Sir.

Anti-Corruption Organisation on Central Railway

3023. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the achievements of the anti-corruption organisation on the Central Railway during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The activi-

ties of the Vigilance Organisation on the Central Railway during the period 1960-61 were two-fold; *viz.* (1) to exercise preventive checks with a view to discourage the corrupt practices adopted by the staff and thus to arrest leakage of revenue and (2) to investigate complaints of bribery and corruption against the staff and to refer the same to the Controlling Officers for taking necessary action against the staff found guilty.

Preventive Checks.—Surprise checks were carried out by the Inspectors of this Branch at vulnerable points to prevent various malpractices adopted by the staff, causing leakage of revenue, *viz.*, under-weighments of the consignments, helping consignors/consignees to evade payment of demurrage and wharfage charges, passing ticketless passengers, carrying unbooked luggage, showing undue preference in booking of traffic, allotment of wagons, etc., and as a result charges to the extent of Rs. 9892.19 nP were recovered which, otherwise, might have been lost to the Railway.

The Engineering Vigilance Cell carried out surprise checks of contract works, test checks of measurements, percentage checks of accepted contracts, check of contract agreements, test checks of finger prints on master sheets, surprise check on witnessing payment, check of Stores delivery Vans, etc. As a result of these checks, savings or avoidance of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 9664·34 nP. were effected.

Investigation of complaints and punishing the Staff found guilty.—At the beginning of the year, 142 complaints were outstanding and 481 fresh complaints were registered during the year. Out of these 623 complaints, 168 were dropped and 276 were finalised, leaving a balance of 179 complaints at the close of the year.

17 staff were dismissed and 107 staff were given other punishments in cases initiated by the Vigilance Organisation. This includes 3 cases of Gazetted Officers.

Purli Vaijnath Station

3024. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for renovation and expansion of Purli-Vaijnath Station on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no scheme at present. Certain additional facilities are under examination for provision during Third Plan period subject to availability of funds.

(b) (i) Extension of III class waiting hall;

(ii) Extension, raising and surfacing of platform;

(iii) Conversion of a portion of refreshment room into Upper class waiting room.

(c) The proposals are still in planning stage and no firm date can be given at present.

Development of Horticulture in Punjab

3025. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidy or grants given by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for the development of horticulture in the Punjab Hills during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of the main schemes for which these subsidies or grants were given?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The subsidies and grants given by the Central Government for the development of horticulture in the Punjab hills during the 2nd Plan period are detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 3].

खीरी जिले में तारघर

३०२६. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १९६१ के प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खीरी (जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है) में तार घर न खोलने का क्या कारण है; जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी जिलों में डाकघर खोले जा रहे हैं और १९६१–६२ में खोले जाने हैं;

(ख) जिला खीरी में इस समय कितने तारघर हैं;

(ग) क्या वे इस जिले की आवश्यकताओं के लिये पर्याप्त हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में इस जिले में कितने तारघर खोले जायेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अतिरिक्त तारघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव उनके आर्थिक पहलुओं की जांच करने के बाद ही स्वीकार किये जाते हैं। १९६१–६२ में खीरी में नए तार घर खोलने के लिये कोई भी प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका। १६ फरवरी १९६१ को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८ के उत्तर में दी गई सूचना से यह देखा जा सकेगा कि ऐसे अनेक स्थान हैं जहां १९६१–६२ में तारघर खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) इस समय १० तारघर हैं।

(ग) तारघर वहीं खोले जाते हैं जहां वे आर्थिक रूप से न्यायसंगत हों।

(घ) पांच।

Agricultural Implements

3027. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given by the Central Government to Punjab during the entire Second Five Year Plan period for helping the cultivators for purchase of agricultural implements and machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Rs. 23,346.

Production of Cotton

3028. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to raise the production of cotton during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the results expected to be achieved?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Cotton Extension Schemes in operation during the Second Five Year Plan period for increasing the production of cotton are being continued during the Third Plan period in all the cotton growing States of the country. These schemes and the schemes for seed multiplication and distribution in the States are being integrated under a Co-ordinated Cotton Development Scheme, to achieve more effective working, during the Third Plan period. Special staff is appointed for implementing the plans drawn up under these schemes. The important measures proposed to be adopted for increasing production are: (i) use of improved seeds and fertilisers, (ii) provision of extra irrigational facilities, (iii) growing cotton as a second crop in rice fallows and (iv) adoption of plant protection measures.

(b) The target of cotton production to be achieved by the end of Third Plan period has been fixed at 70 lakh bales. We hope to achieve this subject of course to normal climatic conditions.

Sugar Factories in Uttar Pradesh

3029. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the average recovery

of sugar in the 1960 season in the sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The average recovery of sugar in factories in the State of Uttar Pradesh is 9·53 per cent. during the season 1960-61.

Tampering with Rail Tracks

3030. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of tampering with rail tracks detected during the first half of the year 1961; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There have been 69 such cases during the first half of the year 1961.

(b) The following preventive measures already exist:—

(i) State Governments have been requested to conduct educative propaganda in the villages adjacent to the Railway track to impress upon the residents the serious consequences of such acts so that they desist from indulging in them;

(ii) effective security patrolling has been introduced by the State police authorities;

(iii) special attention is paid by the State CID to the offences of tampering with the Railway track;

(iv) steps have been taken to ensure that no loose Railway material or tools which may facilitate tampering with track, are left lying near the track;

(v) surveillance is kept over black-smiths and others in the neighbouring villages who are suspected of being engaged in the trade of Railway materials and also over the cow-herd boys loitering near the track;

(vi) armed RPF perconnel and Permanent Way gangmen are detailed for patrolling by foot as well as by trolleys in the vulnerable areas;

(vii) deterrent punishments are awarded to Railway staff found involved in such activities;

(viii) suitable rewards have been announced for those giving information to the police or the Railway authorities in this regard; and

(ix) close co-ordination and liaison is maintained with the State police authorities to keep proper control.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

3031. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and technical help given to Punjab State under the Minor Irrigation Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise;

(b) the names of the Minor Irrigation projects district-wise executed so far with that help;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the anticipated revised estimates in each project, if any, for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) what more allotment is being made for completion of those projects, if any, except the new allotment for the Third Five Year Plan period for that State?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The following financial assistance was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan for the imple-

mentation of Minor Irrigation Schemes included in the State Plan:—

Year	Financial Assistance	
	Loan	Grant
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	45·09	1·57
1957-58	25·03	2·03

The procedure for rendering financial assistance to the State Governments was revised from the year 1958-59. Under the revised procedure, Central assistance admissible to various States is sanctioned in bulk for a group of schemes under the head "Agriculture" including Minor Irrigation and Land Development, and not separately for individual schemes. As such it is not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance given to the Punjab State under the Minor Irrigation schemes from 1958-59 onwards. Technical advice is given to the State by technical officers of the Central Government as and when necessary.

(b) to (d). In accordance with the revised procedure of Central assistance to States for Plan schemes introduced in 1958-59, details of individual Projects are not furnished by the State Governments to the Government of India. Only broad groups of schemes are indicated by the State Governments in their Annual Plans and it is left to them to work out the details of individual schemes.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 7.52 crores has been fixed for Punjab State for their Minor Irrigation Programme during the Third Five Year Plan, both for completing the old projects and for new projects.

Porters at Pathankot Station

3032. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porters registered at Pathankot Station in Northern Railway so far;

(b) the details of representations received from them during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 95

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 4].

योगाभ्यास

३०३३. श्री क० मे० मालवीय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को योगाभ्यास सिखाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) योगाभ्यास की कक्षायें भारत सेवक समाज के योग स्वास्थ्य विभाग के साहचर्य में अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अधीन खोली गई हैं । इस समय निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर कक्षायें चल रही हैं :—

(१) पण्डारा रोड

(२) दरिया गंज

(३) मिण्टो रोड

(४) पहाड़गंज

(५) सरोजनी नगर

और (६) करोल बाग

शिक्षक भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा दिये गये हैं । भारत सेवक समाज के यौगिक स्वास्थ्य विभाग का निदेशक इस केन्द्र की गतिविधियों का समन्वय करता है ।

Death of Haj Pilgrims on Indian Railways

3034. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of Haj Pilgrims on Indian Railways during the year 1960;

(b) whether any complaint has been received by Government so far for non-availability of proper treatment;

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to provide adequate medical attention to the Pilgrims in transit; and

(d) whether any special medical officer is engaged on different Railways, while special bogies are attached to accommodate Haj Pilgrims?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Contractor-operated Station

3035. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the daily average income of the contractor-operated railway station at Ukhali on the Parbhani-Purli-Vaijnath line of the Central Railway opened on 1st March, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that tickets for Jalna, Pangaon and Nandu from that station are not issued; and

(c) when the station will be made permanent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs. 27.96 nP.

(b) Yes.

(c) The permanent retention of this halt will be examined after it has functioned for a period of one year.

Paradip Port

3036. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had committed himself to arrange financial aid from the Centre for a 41 crore-rupee scheme submitted by the Chief Minister of Orissa for the development of Paradip Port in Orissa during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature of this new scheme which the Prime Minister has approved and accepted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Orissa discussed various schemes for Orissa with the Prime Minister as well as with some other Ministers of the Central Government. Among these was the scheme for the development of Paradip Port to enable the export of iron ore in large quantities. The Prime Minister told him that the scheme was an attractive one and deserved full consideration. He could not commit himself to this or any scheme without proper consideration of the Scheme in all its aspects.

The matter is under the consideration of the various Ministries concerned.

P. & T. Offices

3037. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, State-wise, at present;

(b) the number of Telegraph Offices, State-wise, at present; and

(c) the number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Madras (District-wise) at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 5].

Public Call Offices in Madras

3038. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call

Offices in Madras at present (District-wise);

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number during 1961-62; and

(c) if so, the names of the places to be provided with Public Call Offices (district-wise)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (c). The particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 6].

Family Planning Centres in Madras State

3039. Shri Sampath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of Family Planning Centres opened in Madras State during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 28 urban and 84 rural family planning centres were opened in Madras State during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Development Committees in Manipur

3040. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Committee has been entrusted with planning and development programme at the block level as a unit in Manipur; and

(b) if so, how many such blocks have prepared the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) For the current year the Block Development Committees have not been entrusted with the preparation of the Block Annual Plans on the basis of the block as a unit of Planning and Development. Such plans will be prepared from next year onwards.

(b) Does not arise.

Notified Areas in Manipur

3041. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for allotment of a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for the development of notified areas in Manipur within the total Plan ceiling fixed for Manipur has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been arrived at on the subject?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Health Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

3042. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of allotment made by the Central Government for Andhra Pradesh on various Medical and Health Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the year 1961-62 scheme-wise; and

(c) the amount given so far for each scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the provision made for the various medical and public health schemes of Andhra Pradesh for the Third Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 7].

(c) According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance, funds are released to the State Governments as lump sum ways and means advances. Three fourths of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is released in this way in nine equal monthly instalments. The final payment sanctions are issued towards the close of every financial year on the basis of

expenditure figures furnised by the State Governments.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

3043. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for rural water supply schemes in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Yes. The State Government have provided a sum of Rs. 21.40 lakhs in their Third Five Year Plan for rural water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).

Health Schemes in Punjab

3044. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment made by the Central Government to the Punjab Government for various Medical and Public Health Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount allotted, scheme-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the provision made for the various medical and public health schemes of the Punjab State for the Third Five Year Plan period is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 8].

Mukerian Station

3045. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mukerian will be a Junction soon on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no first class and third class waiting rooms and other passenger amenities are also not available there; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No such decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) and (c). No. A III class waiting hall and other essential passenger amenities already exist at Mukerian station. The average number of Upper class passenger traffic dealt with at this station does not justify the provision of a Upper class waiting room at present.

Road Overbridge at Vijayawada

3046. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4342 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to the construction of road over-bridge at Vijayawada station; and

(b) the time by which the construction will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Due to the yard lay-out having had to be further revised, the alignment of the road-approaches of the proposed road over-bridge could not be finalised yet.

(b) After the plans have been finalised and approved by the Municipal Council, an estimate would be sent to them for their acceptance. The work will be taken up on receipt of the acceptance and after the Municipal Council indicates as to when they would find necessary funds for the work.

चालू वर्ष की फसल

३०४७. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष की फसल पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा कैसी रही ;

(ख) क्या इस फसल का प्रभाव खाद्यान्न के भावों पर पड़ा है ; और

(ग) यह फसल अच्छी हुई है इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए क्या खाद्यान्नों के अन्तर्राज्यीय व्यापार में कुछ छूट दी जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० मु० थामस) : (क) १९६०–६१ के फसल वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन पिछले सब वर्षों की अपेक्षा सबसे अधिक होने का अनुमान है ।

(ख) खाद्यान्नों के अच्छे उत्पादन ने देश भर में उनके भाव कम रखने में सहायता की है ।

(ग) गेहूं, गेहूं से बने पदार्थ तथा मोटे अनाजों के लाने ले जाने पर किसी प्रकार का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । केवल चावल के लाने और ले जाने पर कुछ क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्ध हैं और अभी इन प्रतिबन्धों को कम करने या हटाने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Welfare Officers in P. & T.

3048. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 948 on the 17th March, 1961 and state the decision taken regarding the question of retaining or abolishing the posts of Welfare Officers in the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): It has been decided to creat one post of Circle Welfare Officer for each circle, Telephone District and Stores Organisation. The existing posts of Labour Officers will be re-designated as Circle Welfare Officers.

District Road Maps

3049. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1849 on the 17th March, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the work of preparation of district road maps by State Governments with the assistance of Central funds has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of each of the maps will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madras, Orissa and Tripura have since completed these maps. Preparation of the maps in other States is still in progress.

(b) As the maps are large in number and also unwieldy, it is not possible to lay the copies of the maps on the Table of the Lok Sabha. Copies of these maps would be placed in the library as and when received.

Rural Electrification during Third Plan

3050. { Shri Kodiyan: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1019 on the 22nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the programme for rural electrification during the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A provision of about Rs. 106 crores for Rural Electrification has

been made in the Third Five Year Plan and it is expected that about 20,000 villages will be electrified. The tentative State-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 9.]

16-Storey Building in Connaught Circus, New Delhi

3051. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1567 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the construction of a 16-storey building in a plot lying betwen Scindia House and Regal Building in Connaught Circus, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The question of the utilisation of this plot for different purposes is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Mukerian-Talwara Line on Northern Railway

3052. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Hem Raj:** **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has sanctioned the preliminary survey for a broad gauge link from Mukerian to Talwara on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the length of the Railway line to be constructed; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) About 17 miles.

(c) The alignment has been pegged out on the ground. The Project Estimate and Report are being compiled.

Co-operative Development

3053. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to assess the position of co-operative development in each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A general assessment of the progress of co-operative development in the states is made annually at the time of the Annual Plan discussions. In addition, the officers of this Ministry undertake on-the-spot studies in the states and make suggestions for improvement. Such studies have so far been made in the following states:

(1) Assam.

(2) Bihar.

(3) Jammu and Kashmir.

(4) Madhya Pradesh.

(5) Orissa.

(6) Uttar Pradesh.

(7) West Bengal.

Similar studies will be undertaken in the other states also.

The staff of the Reserve Bank of India also regularly make assessment of the work of credit organizations in the states.

Co-operative Societies

3054. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniform procedure in States in regard to revitalisation of co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy). (a) and (b). This Ministry has issued general suggestions for the guidance of state governments with regard to the steps to be taken for revitalisation of co-operative societies. The suggestions may have to be modified to suit local conditions. As the state of the co-operative movement and laws and procedures vary from State to State no complete uniformity is possible or desirable.

Soil Erosion

3055. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan for exploring underground water and boring programme in all the areas of the country during Third Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) A tentative programme of ground water exploration based upon the results of geological reconnaissance in areas not covered by gravity flow schemes has been drawn up. It envisages the drilling of about 300 boreholes in various States during the Third Five Year Plan period as under:

(1) Gujarat	19
(2) Madhya Pradesh	15
(3) Maharashtra	5
(4) Mysore	5
(5) Madras	38
(6) West Bengal	19
(7) Assam	15
(8) Orissa	12
(9) Andhra Pradesh	24
(10) Rajasthan	88
(11) Punjab	8
(12) Bihar	10
(13) Uttar Pradesh	17
(14) Himachal Pradesh	5
(15) Tripura	5
(16) Jammu & Kashmir	5
(17) Delhi	10
TOTAL	300

The number of bore-holes to be drilled in each State is, however, purely tentative as it will depend on the results of initial drilling.

Casual Labourers on N.E. Railway

3056. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a casual labourer who has worked for more than a year regularly is given chance to work in the vacancies of permanent nature;

(b) whether any casual labourers have been taken in permanent vacancies in grade IV on N.E. Railway in the last 2 years; and

(c) if so, their numbers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) 2340.

Yerrupalyam-Vijayawada Line

3057. Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work up to the end of July, 1961 with regard to doubling of the track between Yerrupalyam and Vijayawada;

(b) whether the doubling will entail the change in the interlocking apparatus at the stations on this section;

(c) whether the track will be opened in patches; and

(d) if so, the section that will be opened first?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 12 per cent.

(b) Yes, Change in interlocking apparatus at the stations will be entailed for doubling in two district stages: firstly for introducing slow line and again for introducing orthodox doubling.

(c) Yes.

(d) The section between Vijayawada and Rayanapad will be opened first.

Paediatric Centres in Medical Colleges

3058. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted for establishing paediatric centres in medical colleges during the Second Five Year Plan has been fully utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons for short fall; and

(c) how many centres have already been established in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). During the year 1957-58 the following grants were sanctioned to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for the establishment of Paediatric Centres:—

(i) Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1,18,750
(ii) Kerala	Rs. 81,250
Total	Rs. 2,00,000

From 1958-59 onwards the procedure for the release of Central assistance to the State Governments has been revised and grants are sanctioned by the Government of India group-wise and not Scheme-wise. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the actual amount utilised by the State Governments on the establishment of paediatric centres.

(c) Six centres were established, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Maharashtra.

गायों से दूध की मात्रा

३०५९. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गायों के दूध की मात्रा धीरे-धीरे कम होती जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आंकड़े एकत्रित किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या गायों की दूध उत्पादन की शक्ति बढ़ाने के कुछ प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो॰ वें॰ कृष्णप्पा) : (क) से (ग). अभी पिछले वर्षों में देश-व्यापि आधार पर दूध के उत्पादन का कोई भी सर्वे नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी पणन और निरीक्षण निदेशालय ने १९५६ में गाय आदि के औसत वार्षिक दूध उत्पादन का एक तदर्थ निर्धारण किया । इस निर्धारण के अनुसार प्रति गाय का औसतन वार्षिक दूध उत्पादन जो सन् १९५१ में ३६६ पौंड था, १९५६ में बढ़ कर ३८२ पौंड हो गया ।

(घ) जी, हां । ढोरों के विकास के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं । अधिक महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं की एक सूची लोक सभा में २१-८-१९६१ को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न नं॰ १८६३ के उत्तर में दी गई है ।

Survey of Indian Lion

3060. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi: }

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the Indian lion has been done;

(b) whether the number is increasing or decreasing; and

(c) if it is decreasing, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir. Two censuses of lions in the Gir Forests in Gujrat State were carried out by the erstwhile Government of Saurashtra in 1950 and 1955. Another census is now proposed to be carried out by the Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). According to the above censuses, the number was increasing. The 1950 census showed that there were 219 lions while the 1955 census showed 290.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

3061. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri G. K. Jedhe:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the **Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Co-operative Sugar Factories are in various stages of installation;

(b) if so, full details of the progress made so far; and

(c) the location of these factories?

The Dy. Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). For the First and Second Plans, licences were granted for the establishment of 38 co-operative sugar factories. Of these, 27 have already gone into production. The progress made by the remaining 11 co-operatives as also by 15 co-operatives licensed recently for the Third Plan is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3187/61].

पटना विश्वविद्यालय डाकघर

३०६२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि क्या यह सच है कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय का डाकघर (पटना ५) में पोस्टकार्ड, लिफाफा, टिकटें एवं मनीआर्डरों को चुकाने के लिए रुपयों की बहुधा कमी रहती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डाकघर में कर्मचारियों की भी कमी है यहां तक कि एक ही व्यक्ति बचत बैंक और रजिस्ट्री पार्सल इत्यादि का काम करता है, जिसके कारण लोगों को दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कौनसा कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सच है कि एक ही कर्मचारी बचत बैंक का काम और दूसरे काम भी करता है ।

(ग) आने-जाने वाले परियात (Traffic) को दृष्टि में रखते हुए वहां के कर्मचारी-वर्ग का पर्यालोचन (Survey) करके डाक-तार महाध्यक्ष ने हाल ही में इस डाकघर के लिए लिये एक क्लर्क और मंजूर किया है ।

Visit of a Team of Farmers to USA

3063. Shri Assar: Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of 12 farmers visited the U.S.A. recently;

(b) if so, the method of selection;

(c) whether the whole expense was borne by Government; and

(d) if so, the total amount spent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The selection was made by Bharat Sewak Samaj who sponsored and financed the programme. Government was not put to any expenditure.

Disaster of the Ship "Dara"

3064. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Commission appointed to conduct an enquiry of the Dara-disaster has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The s.s. "DARA" was registered in the U.K. and as such the preliminary enquiry was conducted by the U.K. Government under the provisions of the U.K. Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. We do not have this enquiry report. Such preliminary reports are treated as confidential departmental documents and hence it will not be possible to reveal the findings given in the report or to lay a copy thereof on the Table of the House.

Non-credit of Interest in Post Office Savings Bank Accounts of Calcutta

3065. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** / **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no interest has been given to the small depositors of the Post Office Savings Bank of Calcutta for the last 4 years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Lime Movement by Railways

3066. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lime Manufacturers' Association has urged upon Government to give equal priority to lime movement in relation to other perishable goods by rail; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. A representation was however, received that considering the perishable nature of this commodity special movement facilities should be granted.

(b) (i) This commodity, when despatched to steel mills, moves under item 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule.

(ii) Lime from Central Railway stations to important industries like paper, sugar, glass and carbide move under item 'D' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule.

(iii) When the movement to sugar mills involves a break of-gauge transhipment, this traffic from Central Railway stations moves under item 'C' of the Schedule.

(iv) The rest of the traffic in lime moves under item 'E' of the Schedule under which adequate quotas have been provided.

Payment of Overtime Allowance to P. & T. Employees

3067. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telephone Operators from the district of Nasik have not received their payment of the bills of overtime duty since 1958 up-to-date;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amounts of the bills before 1958 have lapsed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that postal clerks have not received payment of outward telephone late fee bills since June, 1960; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to redress the above grievances of the staff?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Bills for Overtime (amounting to about Rs. 83) relating to the years 1958 and 1959 in some exchanges in Nasik District were rejected on the grounds that the performance of overtime was not in accordance with the rules.

(b) Bills as admissible will be paid.

(c) All bills relating the period prior to July, 1960 have been paid.

(d) As regards Overtime Bills, the case is under review. With regard to the Late Fee Bills pending at present, steps are being taken to expedite their settlement.

बिहार में डाक तथा तारघर

३०६८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की कालावधि में बिहार में कितने नये डाकघर और तारघर खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) डाकघर—२०४६; तारघर—लगभग ६५ ।

(ख) डाकघर—लगभग १५ लाख ३ हजार रुपये ; तारघर—लगभग ६ लाख ५० हजार रुपये ।

मुरादाबाद जिले में बाढ़

३०६९. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद जिले की हसनपुर तहसील में गंगा के किनारे बसे हुए गांवों को जो प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है उससे उन्हें बचाने के लिए क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से कुछ सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता देना स्वीकार किया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रात की गाड़ियों का मार्ग परिवर्तन

३०७०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद से लखनऊ के लिए रात्रि में जो तीन गाड़ियां रामपुर होकर जाती हैं क्या उनमें से किसी एक को चन्दौसी होकर निकालने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक इस पर निर्णय हो जायेगा ;

(ग) अब तक किन कारणों से इस पर निर्णय नहीं किया गया और क्या उन असुविधाओं को दूर कर दिया गया है ;

(घ) क्या चन्दौसी होकर गाड़ी के बरेली जाने में अधिक समय लगेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लखीमपुर शहर में पाइप लाइन लगाना

३०७१. श्री कृशवक्त राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखीमपुर शहर के प्रत्येक भाग में नल लगाने के लिए रेलवे लाइन के नीचे से पाइप लाइन ले जाने के लिये पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर के डिप्टी चीफ़ इंजीनियर से अनुमति मांगी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित पदाधिकारियों द्वारा उनसे पिछले दो वर्ष से पत्र-व्यवहार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले को जल्दी निबटाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) (क) जी, हां । रेल प्रशासन को यह सुझाव उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य इंजीनियर की ओर से मिला था ।

(ख) और (ग). जी, हां । इस काम के नक्शे और इसके खर्च का तखमीना तैयार करने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और रेल प्रशासन के बीच १९५९ से पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा था । रेलवे विभाग ने अपनी मंजूरी दे दी है और आशा है कि यह काम जल्द समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

सिलचर में गाड़ियों का रोका जाना

३०७२. श्री कृशवक्त राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३० मई, १९६१ को सिलचर में सत्याग्रह करने वाले लोगों ने कितनी गाड़ियां रोकीं ; और

(ख) इस कारण कितनी गाड़ियां सिलचर नहीं पहुंच सकीं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) कोई नहीं, क्योंकि ३०-५-१९६१ को सिलचर में कोई सत्याग्रह नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Co operative Joint Farming Societies

3073. Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Nek Ram Negi;

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States drew up lists of the selected co-operative joint farming societies during 1960-61 with a view to effecting intensive development;

(b) the names of such States; and

(c) the development made so far and the steps taken to increase the development?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir. The State Governments were, however, requested by the Ministry to classify the joint co-operative farming societies properly after taking into account the composition of the membership and the method of working. This was necessary because some societies did not practice joint cultivation although they were classified as joint farming societies. A copy of the communication issued is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 10].

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Publications on Agriculture in Manipur

3074. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publications were issued on subjects of agriculture in

the local language for the benefit of the agriculturists in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the number of such publications issued during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Six.

Traffic on Grand Trunk Road

3075. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether census of traffic on the Grand Trunk Road has recently been taken at the suggestion of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the part of the road of which the census has been taken;

(c) what are its findings;

(d) whether the World Bank has given any proposal regarding Durgapur Expressway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes. As desired by the World Bank Team which visited India towards the beginning of this year, the Government of West Bengal conducted in February 1961 a traffic census at certain selected points on the G. T. Road between Calcutta and Barakar bridge on the West Bengal|Bihar border for a general idea of the volume and pattern of traffic on this road. This showed an average daily inter-State traffic of about 1100 fast-moving vehicles in this Section.

(d) No, Sir. The team expressed the view that the proposal for the Expressway might await the result of investigation on future development of Calcutta proposed to be undertaken with the help of the Ford Foundation.

(e) Does not arise.

Mortality from Cancer in Assam

3076. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that mortality from Cancer is the highest in Assam;

(b) whether Government have taken any assessment to find out the cause; and

(c) if so, what are the findings?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Burnt Coal on Railways

3077. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of income received from the railway engine burnt coal in the different railway zones during the years 1957 to 1961 year-wise and zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See Appendix* IV, annexure No. 11].

Signalling System at Delhi Station

3078. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to replace the conventional manually operated railway signalling system at Delhi Railway Station by push-button signals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The work for the provision of Route-Relay Interlocking at Delhi Main Station is expected to be completed by the end of 1963. The quotations received from the various firms for executing the work are under consideration and the order is expected to be placed shortly.

Subsidies for Development of Shipping

3079. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the operating and construction subsidies provided by Government for development of shipping in the country at present; and

(b) how it compares with those provided in the beginning of the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) (i) *Operating Subsidy.*—No operating subsidy for development of shipping is provided by Government.

(ii) *Construction Subsidy.*—During the Second Five Year Plan period construction subsidy of Rs. 474·00 lakhs was granted by Government to the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam. A provision of Rs. 800·00 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Rs. 244·12 lakhs was paid as construction subsidy by the Government to the Shipyard at Visakhapatnam during the First Five Year Plan period.

All India Rural Credit Survey

3080. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what have been the trends in the volume of rural indebtedness in India after the publication of the Report of the All India Rural Credit Survey;

(b) whether any fundamental change is indicated by the figures; and

(c) whether the credit given by the co-operative institutions has been on the increase?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) In the absence of any further comprehensive Survey regarding the trend in indebtedness in the country as a whole, it is not possible to give precise figures. The Reserve Bank of India is conducting an All-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey during 1961-62 after which some indication may be available.

(b) The limited data collected in the Rural Credit Follow-up Surveys conducted by the Reserve Bank during the four years 1957—60, in 27 selected districts indicate certain very broad trends. In 19 out of the 27 districts the debts as at a point of time were lower than in 1951-52. In 5 other districts rise in indebtedness is accompanied by increase in capital and current farm expenditure. On the whole the indebtedness position is not unsatisfactory.

(c) Yes. The credit advanced by primary agricultural credit societies has increased from Rs. 24.2 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 168.4 crores in 1959-60.

B.D.O's

3081. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have suggested to the Government of Bihar to separate Revenue and Block Development works and free Development Officers from revenue work; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Bihar, the Block Development Officer discharges revenue functions also. He is, however, not vested with regulatory powers like attachment and distraint of moveable and immoveable property, fixation of rent and revenue, imposition of fines for non-payment of rent and revenue etc. The Government of Bihar are of the view that this combination of functions is suitable to the conditions prevailing in Bihar, without offending any

basic principles. Arrangements in this matter, which are within the purview of the State Government, are dependent also on the extent to which collection of land revenue and other related functions are entrusted to the Panchayati Raj institutions. With the progressive transfer of these functions to these institutions, a combination of revenue and development functions, to a certain extent, will be inevitable. However, the State Government are examining the work-load of the B.D.Os particularly in the heavier blocks and are providing assistance to the B.D.O.s, wherever necessary.

Churchgate-Grant Road Railway Track

3082. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken decision to set up a third track on Western Railway between Church gate and Grant Road for local trains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that that decision was taken in 1959;

(c) if so, the reason for delay in construction of a third track; and

(d) when the construction will start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A decision has been taken to acquire land now for providing a third line when necessary.

(b) No. The decision was taken in 1961.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Merchant Vessels

3083. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total number of merchant vessels owned by the Indian Shipping Companies at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Indian shipping companies, in the public as well as the private sectors, own at present 176 ships (including tankers) of about 912,000 gross registered tons.

Flood Control in Tripura

3084. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that has been spent so far since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan for the flood control schemes in Tripura; and

(b) the total amount of recurring expenditure *viz.*, all kinds of maintenance cost that is being incurred for the said purpose in Tripura during the same period mentioned above?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 22,28,875.

(b) Rs. 11,75,692.

Kozhikode Railway Station

3085. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when was the present building of the Kozhikode Railway Station built;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are a number of cracks in the walls of the building and tiles are falling down from the ceiling on passengers; and

(c) in view of the seriously deteriorating condition of the building whether Government have any proposal to pull the present structure down and build a new building?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In the year 1888.

(b) No cracks have developed in the walls of the building. As regards falling of tiles, this might have occurred only during heavy rains and gale.

(c) No Sir, but certain improvements such as expansion of III class waiting hall, extension of platform covering etc. have been proposed.

Thermal Plants at Kanpur

3086. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct three Thermal Plants at Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether these proposals are being sponsored by the Central Government or in co-operation with the Uttar Pradesh State Government; and

(c) the total expenditure involved and the schedule of construction?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The proposal has been made by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It relates to the installation of 3 Thermal Units of 50MW each at Kanpur, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.60 crores, and is being examined by the Government of India.

Damage to Railway Property due to Floods

3087. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri K. B. Malvia:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused to Railway property and the Railway Tracks due to recent devastating floods in Madras, Mysore and Kerala; and

(b) the number of days on which the Railway traffic was suspended and the loss in earnings involved therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement showing the particulars of damage to track and other causes for interruption of Rail traffic, as well as the duration of such interruptions, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 12]. The approximate loss on account of damage to track and other Railway property is furnished below:

	Rs.
(1) Madras State	1,80,000
(2) Mysore State	8,184
(3) Kerala State	40,600
Total	2,28,784

The estimated loss in traffic earnings is Rs. 40,000 approximately.

Drinking Water at Dum Dum Airport

3088. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for drinking water at Dum Dum Airport for the passengers; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to arrange for the supply of drinking water for the air travellers?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There is already a water cooler in the main passenger lounge of the terminal building and two more water coolers are being provided to improve the drinking water facilities at the Airport.

Land Revenue in Tripura

3089. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices have been served under Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, in the Tehsil of Mohanpur and Sidna, for the enhancement of land revenue;

(b) if so, how these proposed rates compare with the existing rates of Revenue;

(c) whether any representation has been received by Government to continue the existing rate; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to drop the proposal of enhancement?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is given below:

Name of Village	Proposed rate of Land Revenue (per acre)	Existing rate of Revenue (per acre)	
		Minimum	Maximum
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Purba Simna	3·50	1·25	2·19
2. Paschim Simna	7·50	2·50	5·00
3. Mohanpur	7·50	2·50	5·00

(c) Yes.

(d) The objections to the proposed table of rates are under consideration of the Tripura Administration.

Panchayats in Tripura

3090. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) what preparations have been made to hold elections of Panchayats in Tripura under Panchayati Raj Act;

(b) whether the Rules under the Act have been finalised;

(c) whether any time-table has been fixed up for holding elections: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). As a step towards implementation of Panchayati Raj, the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules, 1961 (framed under the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1947, as extended to the Union Territory of Tripura) have been finalised and published in the Tripura Gazette on 18th August, 1961. Notification for constitution of Gaon Sabhas in the Jirania Block has been issued. Family and adult registers are under preparation. Panchayat Secretaries are being recruited. It is intended to hold elections in Jirania and Panisagar Blocks within the current financial year in accordance with the phased programme.

(c) and (d). A tentative time-table to hold election in Jirania and Panisagar Blocks in the current financial year is under preparation.

Rice Wagons burnt at Wardha Railway Station

3091. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven wagons of rice were burnt to ashes at Wardha Railway Station (C.R.) on the 11th June, 1961 due to the fire coming out of the Railway Engine; and

(b) what was the quantity of rice burnt and its cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It was on 15th May, 1961 (and not on 11th June, 1961) that 6 wagons of rice caught fire while on run between Sewagram and Wardha stations. The cause of the fire has not been attributed to sparks coming out of the engine.

(b) A total quantity of 228.75 quintals of rice, the cost of which has been assessed at Rs. 4,171·15 nP. was damaged due to this fire.

Uniforms for Coolies on Railway Stations

3092. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Hamals or coolies are provided with uniforms once in a year;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such uniforms have been supplied to the railway coolies for the last two years and therefore they use red rags on their body while on duty at Poona, Bombay and other railway stations; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Hamals (*i.e.*, luggage & parcel porters) employed on the Railways are not generally provided with uniforms while licensed porters are required to wear prescribed uniforms while on duty in the Railway premises. These uniforms are either supplied by the railways or provided by the licencees themselves. The supply by the Railway is made once or twice a year.

(b) and (c). The uniforms have, generally, been supplied to the licensed porters on the prescribed dates. In a few cases, however, there has been some delay in respect of some stations including Bombay and Poona owing to delay in obtaining the required cloth As a result of this the porters continued to use uniforms supplied to them previously. Suitable action has since been taken so that the uniforms due, particularly on the Central Railway are supplied without delay.

Extension of Railway Stations

3093. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some schemes for extension and enlargement of two Railway stations between Beas and Amritsar on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the reasons for this extension and the progress made in the enlargement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Highways in Kerala

3094. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highway in Kerala were submerged in water during the recent floods in that State;

(b) if so, which were the portions so submerged; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise the level of these highways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. Some portions of the National Highway in Kerala were submerged in water during the recent floods in that State.

(b) A statement showing the portions submerged is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 13].

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to raise some of the portions suitably above the maximum flood level.

Late Running of Trains

3095. { Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that all the down passenger trains in the South Eastern Railway section have been running late since June, 1961;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to run them in time?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में तारघर

३०९६. श्री जांगड़े क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर और बिलासपुर जिलों के बिलयगढ़ और मलखारोड़ा जैसे स्थानों में ५० मील के क्षेत्र में जहां की जनसंख्या २ लाख है, कोई तार घर नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां तार घर खोलने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) यह सही नहीं है कि बिलयगढ़ और मलखारोड़ा के ५० मील के क्षेत्र में कोई तारघर नहीं है। बिलयगढ़ क्षेत्र में सरायपल्ली, चम्पा, बलोडा-बाजार और जांजगीर में तारघर है। मलखारोड़ा क्षेत्र में सक्ती, खरासिया, चम्पा और सारनगाह में तारघर हैं।

(ख) फिर भी बिलयगढ़ और मलखारोड़ा में तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Quacks in Tripura

3097. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Tripura Police Authorities has been drawn to a case of Chamanu Bazar where both eyes of a child have been spoiled due to careless use of antibiotics drugs injection by an unqualified Doctor of Chamanu Bazar; and

(b) if so, what step has been taken to prosecute the offender and also to prevent medical practice by any unqualified Doctor in Tripura in future?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes;

(b) A case has been registered at Fatikroy Police Station (Case No. I(8)61 under Section 338 I.P.C.) against the unqualified Doctor Shri Bankim Ch. Das and is under investigation. The question of registration of Medical Practitioners is under consideration of the Government of India.

Class IV Vacancies in the I.A.R.I.

3098. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 117 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of Class IV vacancies created in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute during the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that all Class IV Vacancies were filled from monthly men and daily paid staff of the Institute, who had long experience as casual labour, in the years 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that this procedure was given up in 1961, while filling up the Class IV vacancies, and persons with long experience as casual labour were not given preference; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The number of Class IV vacancies which occurred during the years in question and upto July, 1961 is 33.

(b) The vacancies were filled not only from monthly men, and daily-paid staff but also from nominees of the Employment Exchange.

(c) and (d). No. The procedure is being continued with the modification that casual labourers including monthly men not originally recruited through the Employment Exchange are advised to get registered with the Employment Exchange and are considered for appointment to regular Class IV posts when their names are sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर स्थानीय सवारी गाड़ी सेवा

३०९९. श्री आंगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों से दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर डूंगरगढ़ और रायगढ़ के बीच स्थानीय सवारी गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में किये गये निर्णय को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के रायपुर, रायगढ़ और भिलाई बाडगेज सेक्शनों में सुविधाजनक समय पर रेलगाड़ियां चलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे में डूंगरगढ़ और रायगढ़ के बीच एक और स्थानीय सवारी गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया था ।

(ख) रायगढ़-रायपुर-भिलाई सेक्शन पर सवारी गाड़ियों के आने जाने का समय स्थानीय और लम्बे सफर वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा, रास्ते के महत्वपूर्ण जंक्शन स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों के मेल और रेलवे की प्राप्त सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रख कर निर्धारित किया गया है ।

Tube-wells

3100. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are incurring loss in running the Tube-wells; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Government of India is not incurring any loss as the responsibility for running the tube-wells rests exclusively with the State Governments and the Government of India affords financial assistance to the States in the form of loans only. It is true, however, that lift irrigation by tube-wells does not normally pay for itself during the first 4-5 years as it takes time for the farmer to make optimum use of the available water all the year round. Further, the extent to which the income can be regarded as satisfactory or not varies from State to State. This is dependent on several factors *e.g.*, the capital cost of a tube-well, the availability of electric power, the rates at which electric power is made available, the use of diesel engines in the absence of availability of electric power, change in the cropping pattern and the paying capacity of the farmer.

Tube-wells in Orissa

3101. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation of the Government of India undertook experimental drillings in Orissa with a view to exploring promising areas in the State to determine the suitability for construction of standard size irrigation tube-wells;

(b) if so, which of the districts were covered;

(c) the number of such irrigation tube-wells actually sunk in Orissa so far; and

(d) the number of them working and the location thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) Balasore and Cuttack Districts.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Tube-wells

3102. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time was fixed for the completion of work of the Tube-Wells progress in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress of work done, what type of work has been done up-till-now and what is still incomplete with reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Targets for tube-well construction are fixed for each Plan period in consultation with the State Governments but they are subject to annual revision as the State Governments have the discretion to divert funds from one Minor Irrigation Scheme to another. The targets and achievements under

the Second Plan in each of the States mentioned were as under:—

State	Target	Achievement
1. Uttar Pradesh	1,398	1,397
2. Rajasthan	11	1
3. Punjab	1,047	946
4. Bihar	228	195
5. Delhi	25	Nil
6. Himachal Pradesh .	Nil	Nil

The short-falls in the States for which which targets were laid down were mainly due to changes in the State Plans, abandonment of unsuitable sites and delay in the acquisition of land. No target was fixed for Himachal Pradesh, as areas suitable for tube-well construction has not yet been determined by groundwater exploration.

The work under these tubewell projects consists of drilling bores to the required depth, installation of pipes and pumpsets and energisation of the tubewell by electricity or by diesel engines.

Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi

3103. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the particular uses of universal miscroscope, blood gas apparatus, photoelectric calorimeter, electrophoresis apparatus, side electrode assemly, multi-purpose spirometer, two-way chromatank and thermostatic oven which are being supplied by Britain to Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi;

(b) the valuation of the medical equipment being supplied by U.K. under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan; and

(c) whether these equipments are entirely new to India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) This equipment will be used for the estimation of sugar, urea, uric acid, cholestrol and other important constituents of blood, urine and other body fluids for diagnosing difficult diseases and for research in medicine. The equipment will also be used for under-graduate and postgraduate teaching.

(b) The value of the equipment will be approximately £2,100 which also includes freight and postal charges.

(c) This equipment is not new to India and almost all medical colleges and institutions possess equipment of this nature.

International Conference on Timber Engineering

3104. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and qualifications of experts from the timber engineering branch of India's Forest Research Institute who will take part in the first International Conference on Timber Engineering to be held at Southampton University, England, in the third week of September, 1961;

(b) the purpose of the Conference; and

(c) benefits that might accrue to India from participation in the Conference?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Due to shortage of foreign exchange no one is being sent from India to attend the Conference.

(b) Research Design and construction of Timber roofs.

(c) Does not arise.

Thermal Station at Kothagudam

3105. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the World Bank have visited the State of Andhra Pradesh in connection with the sitting up of a Thermal Station at Kothagudam and for giving financial assistance to rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the probable assistance that might be offered by the World Bank for the above two items;

(c) whether the above representatives have submitted any proposals in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage the probable assistance that may eventually be offered by the World Bank.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Casual Labourers in Olavakot Division

3106. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4399 on the 3rd May, 1961 regarding Casual Labourers in Olavakot Division of S. Railway and state:

(a) whether vacancies were used to be notified in the Employment Exchange by the Olavakot Division Personnel Officer;

(b) if so, why a single candidate has not been taken through the employment exchange when large numbers have been recruited; and

(c) the method adopted at present to recruit candidates as casual labourers and class IV employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Notification of vacancies is sent to the Employment Exchange when recruitment of Class IV staff is made. For over 16 months, no recruitment of Class IV staff has been done in the Olavakot Division of the Southern Railway.

When casual labour is recruited, vacancies are not notified to the Employment Exchange.

The procedure for recruitment of Class IV staff and casual labour is laid down in the Ministry of Railways' letter No. E(NG)58RC1/61, dated 30th January, 1961, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See LT*-3188/61].

Train Accidents

3107. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were two accidents to goods trains between Detroj and Bhankoda on the 31st July, 1961 and between Jhotana and Katosan Road near Mehsana Junction on the Western Railway on the 24th July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

(i) On 25th July, 1961 at 8/16 hours (and not on 24th July, 1961) while No. 511 UP Goods train ex. Mehsana to Surendranagar was on run between Jhotana and Katosan Road on Mehsana—Viramgaon M.G. Section of Western Railway, one wagon 20th from train engine derailed which resulted in derailment and capasizement of rear 12 wagons including the brakevan and parting of the train in three portions. There was no injury to anyone. The approximate cost of damage to Railway Property has been assessed at Rs. 3,000.

A Senior Officers' Joint Enquiry was held and the accident was attributed to failure of Mechanical Equipment.

(ii) On 31st July, 1961 at 12/10 hours while No. 505 Dn. Goods ex. Abu Road to Surendranagar was on run between Detroj and Bhankoda on Rajkot-Mehsana M.G. Section of Western Railway, one wagon derailed and 5 wagons capsized. There was no injury to anyone. The approximate cost of damage to Railway Property has been assessed at Rs. 3,500.

An Officers Joint Enquiry was held and the cause of the derailment is

under scrutiny of the Railway Administration.

Panchkuin Road Shops

3108. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2771 on the 25th April, 1958 regarding Panchkuin Road shops and state:

(a) the basis of assessing the said rent of the shops;

(b) whether it is a fact that the shops were constructed of inflammable material and many shops got gutted and the valuables of refugees were reduced to ashes; and

(c) whether the owners of the gutted shops were paid compensation and provided alternate accommodations?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The rent of Rs. 20·50 nP. per month per stall was fixed by the Rent Controller.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that the material used was not inflammable. 26 stalls of Panchkuin Road market were gutted at different times and it is not known if there were any valuables of the refugees in those gutted shops. The goods of the allottees were said to be insured.

(c) No.

Non-Delivery of Insured Cover

3109. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Howrah P.O. Insured cover No. 400 dated the 25th September, 1959 for Rs. 300 addressed to Smt. Kamala Chowbey of village Basti Bhajbal, P.O. Judhistir Pabti, District Azamgarh, sent by Shri Poon Pooa Chowbey of 543 G.T. Road (S) Howrah has not yet been delivered to the addressee;

(b) if so, what is the reason for this abnormally long delay; and

(c) whether the Insured letter has been lost or stolen?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir. The claim of the sender for the insured amount has since been settled.

(b) and (c). The insured letter was misappropriated by the Branch Postmaster of the office of delivery after forging the signature of the addressee. This came to notice only on receipt of a complaint from the sender. Action against the delinquent is in progress.

Koyna Project

3110. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of water for the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State according to 1951 agreement;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have doubled the reservoir capacity of that of the original plan and agreement of 1951;

(c) whether this increased capacity was with the knowledge and concurrence of the Centre and the concerned State Governments; and

(d) if not, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) According to the allocations made in 1951 the diversion of water across the Western ghats for the Koyna Project was limited to 67,500 million cubic feet.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Booking of Goods at Banspani Station

3111. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the action Railways have taken to book goods in smalls at

Banspani Station for inward and outward traffic?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Banspani Station is already open for booking of goods in smalls from 12th May, 1958 locally and from 15th June, 1958 in through booking, both for inward and outward traffic.

Drinking Water Facilities at Banspani Station

3112. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no drinking water facilities at Banspani station; and

(b) what action has been taken to provide drinking water facilities at Banspani station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Though Banspani is an ore loading station and has not been opened for passenger traffic yet arrangements exist for supply of drinking water from a Well.

Expansion of Banspani Station

3113. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to expand the siding and station capacities of Baspani Station; and

(b) amount spent so far thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The following traffic facilities have been provided at Banspani:—

(i) a yard of five lines.

(ii) a goods siding 600 feet long.

(iii) an ore loading public siding.

and (iv) an Assisted-cum-private siding for TISCO for ore loading.

(b) Expenditure incurred in expanding the sidings and facilities at Banspani, including station building and platform etc., is Rs. 13·21 lakhs.

Floods in Amarpur

3114. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to flood havoc in "Chelagang" in Amarpur, many refugees families and tribal families nave become homeless and also paddy crops over about 384 acres of land have been destroyed; and

(b) if so, what are the relief measures that have been adopted so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No tribal or refugee family has been rendered homeless. Paddy crop in about 155 acres has been damaged.

(b) No immediate relief was considered necessary. An enquiry into the exact value and extent of damage is however in progress.

Water Supply for Dhond (Maharashtra)

3115. { Shri G. K. Jedhe: Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Municipality of Dhond in Maharashtra State for drinking water supply in the Town; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received by the Government of India from the Dhond Municipality. The Public Health Engineering Department of Maharashtra Government have prepared a preliminary estimate for Rs. 8·16 lakhs for a water supply scheme for Dhond but the Dhond Municipality have not accepted it on the ground that the scheme is not financially within their reach.

Number Plates of Motor Cars

3116. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the digits of the number plates of motor cars have been permitted to be written in regional languages; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Gram Sabhas in Manipur

3117. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Gram Sabhas have been set up in Manipur under the U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 as in force in Manipur;

(b) if so, the number of such Sabhas set up;

(c) whether regular elections have been held; and

(d) if not, when the elections will be held?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 213.

(c) There cannot be any elections to Gram Sabhas. Elections to Panchayats have not yet been held.

(d) They are expected to be held before the end of 1961.

Lime Stone Quarries in Manipur

3118. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether lime stone quarries are sold on auction in Manipur by the Manipur Administration;

(b) if so, how many such quarries are sold every year; and

(c) the annual revenue collected from such sale in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The quarries are leased for a period of two years by auction. Out of a total of 14, seven were leased in 1959-60 and three in 1960-61. No bidder came forward for the rest because they are either too distant or uneconomical.

(c) Rs. 6,657·00 in 1959-60 and Rs. 10,965·00 in 1960-61.

R.M.S. Mail Office at Dudigul

3119. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open RMS Mail office at Dudigul in Madurai District in Southern Railway;

(b) whether such a proposal is pending since 1955; and

(c) if so, what is the present position in regard thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) No. Such a proposal was examined in 1954 and dropped.

(c) Does not arise.

Mail Vans

3120. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether three new Mail Vans supplied to T9 sections of the Trivandrum Express were removed since May, 1961;

(b) if so, reasons for the same; and

(c) what steps are taken for supplying similar full bogie mail vans for this section?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) These vans were put on run by the Trivandrum Express by the S. Railway authorities on their own initiative.

(c) New full bogie mail vans have now been provided for the section with effect from 25th July, 1961.

Holiday Home for P. & T. Employees

3121. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting a holiday home for P. & T. employees at Courtallam; and

(b) if so, when will it be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Colony for P. & T. Employees, Madras

3122. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for building a colony for P. & T. employees in Madras;

(b) if so, the number of houses to be set up; and

(c) when is the colony likely to come up?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) 92 Units.

(c) July, 1963.

RMS Section between Dhanuskodi and Madurai

3123. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the question of opening RMS section between Dhanuskodi and Madhurai in Dhanuskodi Express;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present transit section is insufficient to speedily cover places North of Madurai and also from North to Ramnad area; and

(c) what is the present proposal in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No Express trains run between Dhanuskodi and madurai.

(b) No.

(c) The present transit section conveys mails from the offices *en route* to Madurai and these mails are sorted in the RMS office at Madurai during the night and disposed of to the various places. The present arrangement is considered quite satisfactory.

Late running of Trains

3124. **Shri A. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hyderabad-Puri passenger (47 Down) is running late almost on all days in a week and is not connecting Puri-Howrah Passenger (318 Down) and thereby causing inconvenience to the passengers; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken to rectify position?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coach between Palasa and Cuttack

3125. **Shri A. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run a coach between Palasa and Cuttack during the year; and

(b) if so, when it will the implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical College at Berhampur

3126. Shri A. Sarma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a medical college at Berhampur under the Third Five Year Plan in 1962; and

(b) if so, what preliminary steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Intimation has been received from the Government of Orissa that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated during the Third Five Year Plan period for the establishment of a Medical College at Berhampur as detailed below:—

1964-65—Rs. 5 lakhs.

1965-66—Rs. 10 lakhs.

Transport Co-operatives in Manipur

3127. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transport co-operatives which have been registered to run bus services and for the transport of goods in Manipur; and

(b) the details of financial assistance or any other facility granted to these co-operatives?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Construction of Tadubi-Kharasom-Ukhrul Road

3128. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur Administration has received a representation from Sallu Mao Naga and 3 other tribals from the hill public regarding alleged malpractices and corruption of the engineers and contractors for the construction and improvement of the Tadubi-Kharasom-Ukhrul Road; and

(b) if so, what action was taken on the representation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. The Manipur Administration has received a representation stating that one contractor working on behalf of the Bharat Sewak Samaj did not pay the labourers. The matter is under enquiry.

Destruction of Crops by Elephants

3129. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of wild elephants have been destroying the crops of the fields in Raima-Sarma at present; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to protect the crops of the people of Rama and Sarma in Tripura this year?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Reports regarding destruction of crops by elephants have been received from other areas but not from Raima-Sarma. Instructions have been issued to scare away the elephants and one tusker has been declared rogue.

ब्रह्मपुर में होम्योपैथिक कालेज

३१३०. श्री मोहन नायक : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के ब्रह्मपुर में एक होम्योपैथिक कालेज स्थापित करने के लिए निखिल उड़ीसा होम्योपैथिक समिति ने आवेदन-पत्र दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसके लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Panshet and Khadak Wasalla Dams

3131. { **Shri G. K. Jedhe:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to re-construct the Panshet and Khadak Wasalla dams afresh or to repair;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the canal constructions would be proceeded further in Poona District in Panshet dam irrigation area; and

(d) if not, the causes therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No such proposal has yet been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

टेलीफोन कनैक्शन

३१३२. { **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री तुला राम
श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय :
श्री लच्छी राम :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीकानेर नगर में कितने व्यक्तियों के टेलीफोन कनैक्शन हाल ही में समय पर पैसा न जमा कराने पर काट दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) इनमें कितने संसद्-सदस्य, विधान सभा के सदस्य और कितनी सार्वजनिक संस्थायें हैं ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे लोगों के कनैक्शन भी काट दिये गये थे जो किसी कारणवश बाहर गये हुए थे और जो उस दिन डाकघर बन्द होने के कारण एक दिन की अवधि चाहते थे ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे लोगों के कनैक्शन काटे जा सकते थे जिन्होंने पहले जमा किये गये समाप्त न होने से पूर्व और पैसे जमा करा दिये थे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) समय पर पैसा जमा न करने के कारण २२ जुलाई, १९६१ को पांच उपभोक्ताओं के टेलीफोन काट दिये गये थे।

(ख) इन काटे गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन में से संसद्-सदस्यों या विधान-सभा सदस्यों के कोई टेलीफोन नहीं थे। जिन सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के टेलीफोन काटे गये उनकी संख्या दो थी।

(ग) इन उपभोक्ताओं के बिल १५।२१ अप्रैल, १९६१ को जारी किये गये थे और उसके पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर उनकी अदायगी हो जानी चाहिये थी। फिर भी अदायगी समय पर नहीं की गई। आगे कुछ समय देने के पश्चात प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता को ५ जून, १९६१ को रजिस्ट्री डाक से स्मृति-पत्र भेजे गये, जिनमें यह सूचना दी गई थी कि यदि उसके बाद के एक सप्ताह के भीतर बिलों की अदायगी नहीं की गई तो टेलीफोन काट दिये जायेंगे। उपर्युक्त एक सप्ताह के बाद भी कुछ समय दिया गया, २२ जुलाई, १९६१ की सुबह उपभोक्ताओं से टेलीफोन पर सम्पर्क स्थापित किया गया, और चूंकि फिर भी अदायगी नहीं की गई अतः २२ जुलाई, १९६१ की शाम को टेलीफोन काट दिये गये। २२ जुलाई, १९६१ को न तो रविवार था और न डाकघर की ही छुट्टी थी।

(घ) पांच उपभोक्ताओं में से तीन से रकम जमा कराई गई थी क्योंकि यह देखा गया कि वे बिलों की अदायगी करने में देरी करने के आदि से हो गये थे। फिर भी जब कि टेलीफोन काम कर रहा हो बिलों की शेष रकम को जमा रकम से काटने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि बिल जारी होने की

तारीख के बाद भी ट्रंक काल किये जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा जमा की गई रक़म के समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् ही टेलीफोन कनैक्शन काटने का भी प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Foot Overbridge at Chupra Station

3133. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that N.E. Railway administration had undertaken to construct a foot overbridge at gate No. 49 of Chupra Railway Station as a compromise in suit No. 24/33 of 1959 in the court of fourth Munsiff Chupra in April, 1961;

(b) whether the said bridge has been constructed;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the time by which the said bridge will be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The work has been programmed for execution in the current financial year and is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1962.

P. & T. Centre for Gujarat

3134. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:** **Shri Jangde:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether P. & T. Centre for Gujarat has started its work; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Presumably the reference is to be P. & T. Training Centre. If so, the reply is in the negative. The scheme is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Train Examiners

3136. { **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all train examiners whether appointed by direct recruitment or departmental promotion are entrusted with the same duties with equal responsibilities; and

(b) if so, the reason as to why the Railway Administration by official circulars have ordered for a lower initial start for the Train Examiners appointed by Departmental promotion in comparison to that of Train examiners appointed by direct recruitments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The disparity has since been removed and a revised scale of Rs. 180-6-240 has been allotted. This scale is admissible to direct recruits as well as to the promotees.

Strike in Hindustan Shipyard

3137. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of the Hindustan Shipyard struck work on the 12th August, 1961;

(b) if so, for how long the strike continued; and

(c) what were their demands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The strike is still continuing.

(c) A statement showing the 24 demands of the Shipyard workers is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 14].

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

३१३८. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना में काम करने वाले सब कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रम अभी तक योजना आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रम अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं हुए हैं, और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उन के वेतन-क्रम संशोधित वेतन-क्रम में कब तक निर्धारित किए जायेंगे और उन्हें बकाया राशि कब तक मिल जायेगी ; और

(घ) इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). निम्नलिखित पदों के अलावा अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अधीन सब प्रकार के पदों के वेतन-क्रम वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निर्धारित कर दिये गये हैं :—

(१) स्टाफ सर्जन (दन्त)
(२) दन्त सर्जन
(३) स्टोर मैनेजर
(४) कतिपय कम्पाउण्डर

उपर्युक्त क्रमांक (१), (२) और (३) में उल्लिखित पदों पर काम करने वाले अफसरों के वेतन-क्रम का निर्धारण मेडिकल अफसरों के वेतन-क्रम के संशोधित होने तक रोक दिया गया है। मेडिकल अफसरों के वेतन-क्रम के संशोधन के बारे में २२ जुलाई १९६१ को अधिसूचना जारी की गई है। इन नान-मेडिकल पदों के वेतन-क्रम के संशोधन का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। क्रमांक (४) में उल्लिखित पदों के वेतन-क्रम के निर्धारण कार्य पर तब कार्यवाही की जायेगी जब यह स्पष्ट हो गय जायगा कि ये लोग वित्त मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० २५१६ दिनांक १५ अक्तूबर १९६० में दी गई योग्यता रखते हैं अथवा नहीं।

(ग) आशा है इस विषय में शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर दिया जायेगा।

(घ) कृपया भाग (क) और (ख) में दिया गया उत्तर देखिये।

राजस्थान में पंचायतें

३१३९. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति के लिए ५ हजार जनसंख्या वाले गांवों को ९५ प्रतिशत सहायता देगी ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान पंचायत एक्ट में ८ हजार जनसंख्या वाले गांवों में पंचायतें बनाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान के बंजर, कम उपजाऊ और दुर्भिक्षग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ५ हजार से अधिक जनसंख्या वाली पंचायतों को पानीकल बनाने के लिए ९५ प्रतिशत सहायता नहीं मिलेगी ; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार ५ हजार से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले कम उपजाऊ, बंजर और दुर्भिक्षग्रस्त गावों में पानीकल के निर्माण के लिये ९५ प्रतिशत सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) (क), (ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के राष्ट्रीय जलप्रदाय तथा स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्त राज्य सरकारों को ५,०००

की जनसंख्या से कम वाले गावों में ग्रामीण जलप्रदाय स्कीमों की कार्यान्विति के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय के ५० प्रतिशत तक केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है किन्तु जहां तक निधि के वितरण का सम्बन्ध है ग्राम जलप्रदाय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के आधार पर एक दूसरी पंचायत के बीच कोई भेद नहीं है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान १०,००० रु० प्रति कार्य प्रति गांव की सीमा को बनाए रखने का विचार है, किन्तु राज्य सरकारों को, समस्याओं के बारे में अपनी जानकारी तथा निर्धारण और क्षेत्रों के पिछड़ेपन या अन्यथा का ध्यान रखते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के बीच प्राप्य निधियों के वितरण सम्बन्धी निश्चय करने का अधिकार है।

(ख) राजस्थान पंचायत एक्ट १९५३ (२४-८-१९६० तक संशोधित) में ऐसा कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है।

राजस्थान में वृक्षारोपण

३१४०. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५५ से १९६० तक की कालावधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में वृक्षारोपण के लिये प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि व्यय की ; और

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला, और कितने एकड़ भूमि में वृक्ष लगाये गये ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) १९५५-५६ से १९६०-६१ तक की अवधि में राजस्थान में व्यापारिक, उद्योगिक और अन्य प्रकार के वृक्ष लगाने के लिये ऋणों के रूप में दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि निम्न थी :—

१९५५-५६ कुछ नहीं

१९५६-५७ १,१०,००० रुपये

१९५७-५८ २,४३,००० रुपये

१९५८-५९
१९५९-६०
१९६०-६१ } संशोधित वित्तीय विधि के अनुसार भूमि संरक्षण और वन योजनाओं के लिए, जिनमें वन में वृक्ष लगाना शामिल है, राज्य सरकार को ऋणों और अनुदानों को इकट्ठा देने का उपबन्ध किया गया। इन इकट्ठे ऋणों और अनुदानों में से वन में वृक्ष लगाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने वास्तविक रूप में कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया है, मालूम नहीं है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, १९५६-६१ की अवधि में २५,४६५ एकड़ भूमि के लक्ष्य में से २२,२६५ एकड़ भूमि में वन से वृक्ष लगाये गये।

Damage to S. Railway Property due to Floods

3141. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to the properties of the Southern Railway as a result of flood havoc in Tanjore and other areas in Madras State;

(b) whether breaches and bridges have been repaired in time;

(c) how long did the diversion from Tanjore to Mayarvaram *via* Tiruvarur continue; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to strengthen the bridges over Cauvery near Trichinopoly?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Due to severe floods in the River Cauvery and a breach in the right bund of Colero-on river just below Tiruchchirapalli extensive breaches occurred in the

Railway lines between Titte and Ayyampet and also between Darasuram and Papanasam stations, on the Tanjavur-Mayuram section. There was also slight damage to the Railway bank on the Erode-Tiruchchirapalli section. The total cost of damages has been estimated at Rs. 1,80,000 approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Through traffic on the Tanjavur Mayuram section was dislocated from 9th July, 1961 and was restored on 27th July, 1961 *i.e.*, after 18 days.

(d) The two bridges over the Cauvery river are to Main Line Standard and do not need any strengthening.

Central Potato Research Institute

3142. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rockefeller Foundation of the U.S.A. has of late given a grant of £65,000 to the Government for the Central Potato Research Institute; and

(b) for what purpose the grant is to be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. It is 65,000 dollars (and not pounds).

(b) The grant will be utilised for obtaining modern laboratory and field research equipment and books. The equipment and books so acquired will help the Institute in intensifying the research work for evolving disease resistant varieties of potato, suitable for the principal potato growing regions in the country and for the production of disease free seed potatoes.

African Horse Sickness

3143. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether African horse sickness has recently taken a heavy toll of life of mules and horses in Himachal Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, how many mules and horses have so far died of horse-sickness in the country; and

(c) what steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). 16,688 horses and 10 mules have died of horse sickness in the country since April, 1960 when the disease first broke out and till 31st July, 1961. Of these, 16,252 horses and 10 mules died in 1960. The incidence of the disease has thus been very low in 1961 so far. In Himachal Pradesh, the casualties have been one horse in 1960 and nine in July, 1961.

(c) Control of diseases of livestock is the concern of the State Governments who have been alerted about the measures to be taken. Details of measures suggested have been given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2715 in the Lok Sabha on 29th August, 1961. Vaccine for inoculation against the disease is being produced at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and supplied to the State Governments on demand. An Expert Committee has also been appointed to coordinate and advise on the control of the disease.

Water Supply in Bhopal

3144. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government for grant of a loan for improving the water supply position in Bhopal; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Aerodrome at Khajuraho

3146. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to construct an aerodrome at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme;

(c) whether the work has since been taken in hand; and

(d) if so, what progress has been achieved in that direction so far?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). The scheme for the construction of an aerodrome at Khajuraho is under examination and the details are being worked out.

Bridges on West Coast Road

3147. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single bridge on the West Coast road between Manjeshwar and Kasaragod of Kasaragod Taluq in Kerala State has been taken up for construction;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) the number of bridges required to be built in that section of the West Coast road, and the estimate of cost of each of these bridges; and

(d) when the said bridges would be taken up for construction and the time necessary to complete the construction of these bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of six bridges which are proposed to be constructed on this stretch of road, estimates and Plans in respect of three bridges were received from the State Chief Engineer, examined and returned to him for modifications. The modified estimates are still awaited. The estimate for the fourth bridge has been returned to the State for their sanction under powers delegated to them. The estimates in respect of the remaining two bridges have not yet been submitted by the State Government.

(c) A statement showing the requisite information is given below:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of bridge	Estimated cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Mankeshwar Bridge .	2·84
2.	Uppala Bridge	6·60
3	Shriya Bridge	7·90
4.	Mogral Bridge	5·30
5.	Bridge M. 17/1 of M.C. C. Road .	Estimate not yet tereceived.
6.	Kambala Bridge	Estimate not yet received.

(d) The construction of the bridges will be taken up as soon as their estimates have been sanctioned and other formalities completed. About two years will be taken in construction of each bridge.

Gas-Turbine Project at Bangalore

3148. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas-turbine project for Bangalore proposed by Mysore Government was turned down by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Central Government have any alternate scheme to meet the acute power shortage at Bangalore?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Central Water and Power Commission have received a proposal of the Government of Mysore of an oil-fired gas-turbine package power plant, comprising two units of 10 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 130 lakhs at Bangalore; this scheme is not one of the schemes indicated in the Third Five Year Plan. The proposal is, however, under examination.

Superannuated Railway Staff

3149. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of superannuated clerical and technical staff as obtaining upto the end of July, 1961, Zone-wise;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government not to grant extension to clerical staff;

(c) if so, the number who are still so employed, Zone-wise; and

(d) the number of staff in both categories whose promotions are due, and which are withheld due to their retention, Zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) It is generally not the policy to grant extensions of service to clerical staff.

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12 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) Is it possible to thank the Chair for the indulgence shown to me yesterday? I hope it was not only for my old age but for my being a Brijbashi and Founder of Religion of Love?

Those words were not meant for you at all. They were meant for those agencies which were continuing the fast, including those Akalis who had not persuaded Master Tara Singh to give up his fast.

Mr. Speaker: I am very happy. We have got very great regard for his age, previous service and sacrifice and so on. All that I would say is that if he does not interrupt so often, I would allow him as much opportunity as possible. We would like to hear him as often as possible.

I am happy that he did not mean that expression for me. I am not going to repeat that expression here, because I have already expunged it.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED DEPORTATION OF SOME MUSLIMS FROM ASSAM

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported deportation of about 700 Muslims from the districts of Goalpara, Nowgong and Cachar in Assam by the police."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Government of Assam who have been consulted in the matter have intimated that there is no substance in the report that 700 Muslims from the Districts of Goalpara, Nowgong and Cachar were deported to Pakistan without giving them an opportunity to prove their nationality. The fact is that only Pakistani nationals who had entered Assam illegally were deported to Pakistan. The number of such persons who were deported to Pakistan from Goalpara, Nowgong and Cachar Districts during the period from January to June, 1961, was—

Goalpara	—	283
Nowgong	—	57
Cachar	—	309

All these persons were deported after they had been prosecuted and duly convicted by the courts.

Six Pakistani nationals from Goalpara and 47 from Nowgong Districts left for Pakistan of their own accord during the period from the middle of April, 1961, to middle of August, 1961,

[Shri Datar]

after they had been served with notces under the Foreigners Act, 1946. All these persons had also entered Assam illegally from Pakistan.

It will, therefore, be observed that no person has been deported to Pakistan from Goalpara, Nowgong and Cachar districts merely because of his being a Muslim. It was only illegal entrants from Pakistan who were deported and that too after prosecution and conviction by the courts. They were, thus, given full opportunity to prove their nationality.

Shri Amjad Ali: I should say, and I make a claim, that I have nothing to do with the Pakistani nationals who entered India illegally. But my information is that during the period from April to June, about 1100 Muslims, who are Indian nationals, were rounded up and about 700 of them were deported. My grievance is that they have not been given any opportunity to prove their nationality. It is a matter which has been left entirely in the hands of the police and not the Magistracy for judicial probe.

Mr. Speaker: I would urge hon. Members to remember one thing. Whatever the hon. Member says here appears in print. Even if it is denied, people will say that such a thing is there. I would put his question this way. In view of the reply that has been given, are there any cases where a person has been deported and not given an opportunity to prove that he is an Indian national? That will be the proper thing. Instead of saying 'My information is that a thousand and odd persons have been deported', he can put the question this way. The impression that will be created by the hon. Member's question is that the hon. Member comes from Assam and he says so, and possibly Government may not know. I do not want any such impression to be created wrongly.

Shri Amjad Ali: I shall put the question in a different way. Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the fact in the *Statesman* dated 11th August under the caption "Arbitrary Power to Police leads to harassment".

Mr. Speaker: I shall put his question. Is the hon. Minister aware of any cases where a person was deported but was not given an opportunity, though he challenged that he was an Indian national and was not a foreigner?

Shri Datar: No, there is not a single case, to our knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will report to the hon. Minister if there are any such cases.

Shri Amjad Ali: I may tell you that the magistracy is not given the power; nor does the State Government take upon itself this power. The police has been given the power, and without any discrimination, the police have deported them . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow this kind of thing.

Shri Amjad Ali .. .. How have they been given an opportunity to prove their nationality?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should resume his seat.

The hon. Minister has said definitely that not a single person was deported or sent back unless he was convicted, and all the persons that were sent away were persons who were convicted of having entered without a licence or visa, being foreigners; there is not a single case of the type that the hon. Member has mentioned, which has come to the notice of the hon. Minister. Therefore, the other question does not arise.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha:

(1) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Thirteenth Session, 1961. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 15].

(2) Supplementary Statement No. VII—Twelfth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 16].

(3) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Eleventh Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 17].

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Tenth Session, 1960. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 18].

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XXIV—Seventh Session, 1959. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 19].

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 4th September, 1961, will consist of—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of—

The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961,

The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1961,

The Apprentices Bill, 1961,

The Deposit Insurance Corporation Bill, 1961.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960, as reported by the Joint Committee

(4) Consideration and passing of—

The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Assam Municipal (Manipur Amendment) Bill, 1961.

(5) Consideration of motions for modification of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, given notice of by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at 3 P.M.

(6) Discussion on the production and supply of coal in the country on a motion to be moved by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and others, on Thursday, the 7th September, at 4 p.m.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know what has happened to the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill? It was introduced towards the beginning of this Session, and an assurance was given that the Bill would be passed in this Session.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That Bill will be taken up in the next Session. The Aligarh Muslim University Bill is also being prepared, and we shall have both the Bills simultaneously.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I know what has happened to the very important discussion on Britain's entry into the European Com-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

mon Market, which was to have been included in next week's agenda?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I had consultations with the Finance Minister with regard to this discussion. He said that he had already placed a detailed statement before this House and also the other House, and he is of the opinion that no useful purpose will be served at present by discussing it, because he has nothing more to add to what he has already said. In the other House also, hon. Members made the same demand, and I explained the position there also. I would again talk to the Finance Minister, but he is definitely of the opinion that during this Session, no useful purpose will be served by having the discussion, because he has nothing more to add to what he has already placed before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point which this House wants to make is that there is perturbation felt in almost all sections of our country regarding the European Common Market. It is up to the Finance Minister to reply to all the points and to convery to the outside world, specially Great Britain and other countries of the Commonwealth, the feelings of this country on this matter. This has been debated in the Australian Parliament. Why is it that we cannot discuss it here?

Shri Raghunath Singh: In all Commonwealth Parliaments, this question was debated. It was debated in Canada, Australia—everywhere. So why should we not discuss the European Common Market here. It is the main question, burning question, at present in the international commercial world.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The other House has also expressed this desire. Again I am going to contact the Finance Minister and will convey to him the desire of hon. Members.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): So far as this question is concerned, at present the matter is between the UK Government and the Eupropean Common Market. They will open negotiations sometime in October. We will be consulted at every stage. But just now we are out of court; we do not know what will be the level at which the negotiations will be held, what will be the outcome, what our point of view will be. We do not know anything. So at this stage, any discussion will not be fruitful or useful (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: What are the views of the Government of India in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: There is a volume of opinion in favour of having a discussion here. The hon. Minister need not commit himself. He thinks that such a course will embarrass him. But he will have an opportunity of hearing various views so that when further negotiations are carried on, he could bear these views in mind, instead of bringing it before the House as a settled fact. I understand—subject to correction—that this matter was discussed even in the House of Commons.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, in Canada and Australia also.

Mr. Speaker: They have considered how far it will affect their relations with other Commonwealth countries. From what I gather, all the Commonwealth countries have got some views on this matter. Why should we withhold a discussion on this matter? I shall allow a discussion on this matter next week. This may be intimated to the hon. Finance Minister. He may initiate the debate himself or, if he does not want to do so, I will ask some hon. Member to initiate the discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is a Motion.

Mr. Speaker: By whom?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I think by Shri Naushir Bharucha.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): There is another important matter which should be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: The House may discuss it for two or three hours. The hon. Minister need not commit himself. He may take the views of the Members into account and then carry on negotiations.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What about the reply?

Mr. Speaker: He need not reply. Who ever forces him to say anything?

Shri B. Das Gupta: I am referring to a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. Since last session, Government has brought a Motion on it.

Mr. Speaker: We have already got two Motions. He must know the temper of the House. Are we prepared to sit almost every day till 6 or 7 P.M.? There are two Motions now—one relating to the modification of the Mineral Rules and the other relating to the ECM. Let us see if the Motion regarding the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities can be brought up next time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We should see if we cannot squeeze in this discussion regarding the Raport of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities also, because the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have also suggested that this matter should be discussed on the basis of linguistic minorities. I think it is a very important question and if at all it is possible for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to arrange some time for it, it should be done.

Mr. Speaker: The Modification of the Mineral Rules is part of the official business. I have said that I will allow two discussions every week. If it is possible, I will urge upon the hon. Home Minister to agree to have a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities also. There is no meaning in putting it off till eternity.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have no objection to a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I will fix it up.

The two Motions for next week will be one relating to the E.C.M. and the other relating to linguistic minorities.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): What about my Motion about supply of coal?

Mr. Speaker: It was announced just now. It will come. We will have three.

The House must be prepared to sit late. What happens is that I alone remain and there is want of quorum.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already provided for two no-day-yet-named Motions next week. If, as you have suggested, we should have a discussion on the European Common Market and the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, that means that those Motions will be substituted by these two. We cannot have four, unless the House is prepared to sit till 8 P.M. every day. (*Interruptions*). Either you have the two I have promised or have the other two Motions you have agreed to in place of those Motions.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Which are the two?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The two I have promised are the Motion about Mineral Concession Rules and that regarding coal. These may be substituted by the other two. I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I asked the hon. Minister if the Motion to modify the Mineral Concession Rules is not part of official work. It is the statutory privilege of any Member to seek to modify these rules. If the

[Mr. Speaker]

modifications are accepted, the rules stand amended accordingly. Therefore, I do not treat it as a discussion apart from official work. Therefore, the discussion on coal alone remains. Because we are concluding the Session on the 8th and all these things are important, we should discuss them before we disperse.

This morning I was saying that I would constitute a Committee of Parliament to investigate this and make suggestions to the hon. Minister from time to time. The discussion regarding coal is very important and if that discussion takes place, the matter will be more or less settled. Therefore, let us stretch a point. Instead of two discussions, let us have three next week. There will be no harm done. I shall try to dispose of all the official business. I will give preference to that and then in addition, we shall have the other discussions. But hon. Members must be prepared to sit late, even till 8 p.m. if necessary (*Interruptions*(. All these three Motions will be taken up next week.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are we sitting everyday till 8 P.M. next week?

Mr. Speaker: Why only upto 8P.M.? Upto 12 O'clock also, if necessary.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I have said, I have no objection to a discussion being held on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. But if you like, and the House so likes, it will be better to have it in the November Session because before that we are going to have a National Convention also. We have recently had the Chief Ministers' Conference and we are going to discuss this in the National Convention in which the different parties will be represented. It would be better for the House to discuss it after we have discussed it in the National Convention, but, as I said, I am willing to have it discussed even now, if you so like.

Mr. Speaker: It is all right.

Shri B. Das Gupta: It will be better to discuss it here before the National Convention, because it will help the discussion at the National Convention.

Mr. Speaker: There is much force in what the hon. Home Minister has said. In all our discussions, the rules provide only a couple of hours or at the most half an hour more. Hon. Members have not been satisfied with this allocation of time. They have not been satisfied with regard to the time allotted for discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. These are the other minorities and I believe hon. Members would like to have at least five hours to discuss that Report.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Speaker: There are various minorities, linguistic, racial and others. We shall devote a full day for it after the Minister has considered this matter.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I think hon. Members will not lose anything by that.

Shri B. Das Gupta *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I shall bear this in mind and call the hon. Member first next Session when it is discussed.

12.19 hrs.

SUGARCANE CESS (VALIDATION) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to validate the imposition and collection of cesses on sugarcane under certain State Acts and to amend the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated. 1-9-1961.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to validate the imposition and collection of cesses on sugarcane under certain State Acts and to amend the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce† the Bill.

12.20 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1961

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move* that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I move that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.22 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the motion moved by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis on the 31st August, 1961, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Banerjee was in possession of the House. The time allotted is 4 hours. He had just started. He may continue.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What will be the division of time?

Mr. Speaker: How much time do they want?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Three hours and one hour.

Mr. Speaker: All right; let it be three hours and one hour for the present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I think even in the second reading stage there will be one or two very important amendments relating to language and to places of religious worship being banned for electoral

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

purposes, which may require some discussion because opinion in the House is divided. Therefore, if needed, at that time I would request you to extend the time a little bit for the second reading also. At present we are prepared to have three hours and one hour.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandes): That may be considered later on.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed. Let the hon. Member continue his speech. He may state the points and wherever it is necessary to elaborate he may do so.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस विधेयक पर बोलते हुए मैंने सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि जो मिनट आफ डिसेंट श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने दिया है ....

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिम दीनाजपुर) : अंग्रेजी मे बोलिये ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्यों साहब, क्या हिन्दुस्तानी बोलना गुनाह है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप ने व्यवस्था कर दी है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि जो हिन्दुस्तानी की राष्ट्र भाषा है उस में माननीय सदस्य बोलें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वोट मांगना है आ कर ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Shri Banerjee speaks very good English and it is not always that he speaks in the Rashtra Bhasha. If once he speaks in English it will not make "*Mahabharata*" spoiled as it said in Bengali.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । क्या यह उचित है कि इस सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य को दूसरे माननीय सदस्य मजबूर करें कि अंग्रेजी में बोलें ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. I would like to impress upon hon. Members here that this is not a school or an examination hall where a test is being held to find out whether a person is proficient in Hindi or English. There are hon. Members who have come from various parts whose mother tongue is not Hindi. Therefore, there is no good saying that they can speak in English or in Hindi. What I understood Shri Bhattacharya to say is that he does not object to Hindi being spoken. Nobody has got a right to do that. Hon. Members can speak either in English or in Hindi. Often a request is made that with regard to a particular important matter it may be in English. I leave it to the hon. Member himself to decide. There is no point of order. He can shift over to English if he feels that he must satisfy some hon. Members.

You have seen in the House that when a Minister replies to a question in Hindi, people say, 'English, English'. Some people want to have it in English. Therefore, I allow them to read it in English also. It is for that purpose I have been very anxious to introduce in this House simultaneous translation so that the Hindi people may follow Hindi and the English people English. There seems to be some difficulty about foreign exchange. If hon. Members would like to give priority to this I have no objection. This is the inconvenience I have been feeling from time to time.

If Shri Banerjee switches over to English there are a number of hon. Members who do not understand a bit of English. There are a number of members who know Hindi only

There is no meaning in expecting them to learn English after coming over here. Likewise, there are a number of members who cannot follow and appreciate every word that is spoken in Hindi. Therefore, this difficulty is felt till such time as we are able to introduce that kind of mechanism so that all sections of the House may follow every word that is spoken here. Otherwise, this is not an examination hall to find out whether a member can speak in Hindi or English. Here what we have to see is that members understand what is going on so that they may vote one way or the other.

Therefore, I think hon. Members would be a little more liberal whenever a request comes to speak in English or Hindi. Hindi must ultimately supersede English; it is the official language. The question is only how long it will take. Most of us try to do it. I can never speak as good Hindi as others, whose mother-tongue is Hindi or who are Hindi Bhasha-bhashi. I, therefore, leave it to the hon. Member to decide for himself. There is no point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपने यह कहा था, श्रीमन्, कि यह कोई इम्तहान का हाल नहीं है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यहां पर अखबारों में रिपोर्टिंग हुई है, सब कुछ हुआ है, कि हिन्दी बोलने वालों को मौका दिया जाना चाहिये । यह सवाल उठता है कि अंग्रेजी बोलने वालों को ज्यादा मौका मिलता है और हिन्दी वालों . . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to do this, whenever requests are made. If hon. Members go to the Notice Office they will find that there are copies of all questions in Hindi and they may take them. But I find that even Hindi-speaking members are gradually more anxious to get English copies than or Hindi copies.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मजबूर हैं इस लिये मांगते हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं उस भाषा में बोलूंगा जिस को हिन्दुस्तानी कहा जाता है और मेरे ख्याल में उसे सब समझेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां हिन्दुस्तानी में नहीं बोलना चाहिये । मैं नहीं जानता हिन्दुस्तानी क्या है । The official language is either English or Hindi. यहां हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में बोलना चाहिये । दूसरी भाषा मैं नहीं जानता हूं । कोई दूसरी भाषा कांस्टिट्यूशन में नहीं है । आप चाहे जो भाषा बोलें लेकिन कहना चाहिये कि हम हिन्दी ही बोलेंगे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने कल यह कहना शुरू किया था कि यह विधेयक जो सदन में आ रहा है और जिस के द्वारा सरकार इस बात की कोशिश कर रही है कि कम से कम चुनावों में कोई ऐसी गन्दगी न आ जाये जिस में कि साम्प्रदायिकता, फिर्कापरस्ती, प्रांतीयता या जातीयता की झलक नजर आये, । इसका स्वागत सदन में सभी सदस्य करते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि चुनाव में अगर यह चीजें आ गईं तो चुनाव कभी भी साफ ढंग से नहीं हो सकते । लेकिन आज जिन लोगों के हाथों में सत्ता की बागडोर है मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह जातीयता या साम्प्रदायिकता चुनाव में इस्तेमाल कैसे की जाती है । मुझे ख्याल है कि पिछले दिनों कानपुर में हमारे कुछ मोजिज दोस्तों ने मुसलमान बहनों को लाकर एक मीलादे शरीफ करवाया, और उस मीलादे शरीफ में जब हमारी मुसलमान बहने आईं तो पांच या दस मिनट तक तो जिक्र रसूल हुआ, उसके बाद जिक्र कांग्रेस हुआ और जिक्र वोट हुआ, जिस से कुछ नाराजगी लोगों में हुई । उन्होंने कहा कि कम से कम मीलादे शरीफ को राजनीति से अलग रक्खा जाये, और यही एक कारण था कि हमारी कुछ मुसलमान बहनों ने खास कर और मुसलमान भाइयों ने आमतौर से नाराजगी

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

का इजहार किया, और इसको करने का एक तरीका था कि उन्होंने हमारी रूलिंग पार्टी के नुमाइन्दों को वोट्स नहीं दिये ।

सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, आप यह देखिये कि इस विधेयक में यह भी कहा गया है कि भाषा के बारे में भी अगर कोई आलोचना होती है तो वह भी करप्ट प्रेक्टिसेज में मानी जायेगी । आप जानते हैं कि भाषा के बारे में एक अन्दोलन चल रहा है कि अंग्रेजी को हटाया जाये । तो क्या यह अन्दोलन भी इस में नहीं आ सकता? मैं समझता हूं कि जो इस विधेयक में यह भाषा की बात डाली गई है, इसका कारण यह रहा होगा कि इस विधेयक को लिखने वालों के सामने आसाम की ओर आने वाले पंजाबी सूबे की तस्वीर रही, इसी कारण उन्होंने भाषा के प्रश्न को इतनी प्रधानता दी ।

हर एक आदमी को अपनी-अपनी भाषा प्यारी होती है । अगर आप बंगाल में जायें तो आप देखेंगे कि वहां लोग बचपन से यह गीत गाया करते हैं : "अमार शोनार बंगला देश, अमोरी बंगला भाषा, मोदेर गरब, मोदेर आशा" वह कहते हैं कि हमारी भाषा कितनी सुन्दर है, यह हमारे लिये गर्व की बात है । इसमें हमारी मातृभूमि की झलक है ।

इसी तरह से अगर आप पंजाब में जायें तो पंजाबी कहेंगे कि हमारी भाषा कितनी खूबसूरत है ।

तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें भाषा को लाना ठीक नहीं है । इसके कारण जो चुनाव घोषणा पत्र अनमोल हो सकते थे और उनमें अनमोल घोषणाएं हो सकती थीं वे नहीं की जा सकेंगी । भाषा को इसमें लाकर उनको रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है जो कि बिल्कुल गलत है ।

माननीय सदस्य श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने अपने नोट आफ डिस्सेंट में कहा है :

"No secular democratic party can object to such a loudable proposition, although according to me, there are sufficient powers in the ordinary law to check these practices if those in power desire to do so."

उन्होंने कहा है:

"....if those in power desire to do so."

मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि जो यह विधेयक सदन में आया है इसमें यह साफ तौर से लिखा गया है ।

"The promotion of, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, or language, by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate."

अगर इस तरीके से करप्ट प्रैक्टिसेज को रोकने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो आखिर चुनावों में कहा क्या जायेगा । लैंग्वेज के बारे में हम कह नहीं सकते, क्लासेज के बारे में हम कह नहीं सकते । मैं कोई क्लास संघर्ष नहीं चाहता, लेकिन फर्ज कीजिये कि मैं मजदूरों की रहनुमाई करने की कोशिश करता हूं तो हो सकता है कि मैं कैपीटलिस्टस को एक ए क्लास हिट करने की कोशिश करूं और यह कहूं कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में यह क्लास है तब तक धन का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो सकता है और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता तब तक शोषण होगा । वे शोषक हैं

और हम शोषित हैं । लेकिन अगर मैं यह कह दूं तो कहा जायेगा कि मैंने क्लास हेटरेड फैलाई है । तो मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि जब तक आप इसमें प्रापर एक्सप्लेनेशन जोड़ कर इन बातों को साफ नहीं करेंगे तब तक चुनाव ठीक नहीं हो सकते और हो सकता है कि इस कानून की आड़ ले कर साफ सुथरे चुनावों में गन्दगी लाने की कोशिश की जाये ।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं, और उत्तर प्रदेश में जातीयता कितनी बढ़ रही है उस के बारे में कुछ ध्यान इस सदन का आकर्षित किया गया था, खास कर मेरे भाई श्री गायकवाड़ द्वारा । जो हरिजन व गांव पंचायतों या मंडलों के चुनावों में जीते उन के घरों में घुस कर पूरे खानदान को गोली से मार दिया गया । म समझता हूं कि जो जातीयता देश में इतनी बढ़ रही है उस को रोकने के लिये सिर्फ कानून से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि उस के लिये लोगों के मानसिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना होगा, आप को लोगों को यह समझाना होगा कि वे पहले हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और बाद को हिन्दू या सिख या मुसलमान या बिहारी, बंगाली या कायस्थ ब्राह्मण आदि हैं ।

आप देखें कि हमारे यहां पोलीटिकल मर्डर हो रहे हैं । मेरे मित्र जगदीश अवस्थी, अगर उन को मौका मिला तो, बतायेंगे कि इलेक्शन से पहले वह कैन्डीडेट जोकि पहले ७० या ७३ वोट से हारे थे उन को गोली मार दिया गया । चन्द्रशेखर तिवारी, जिन को सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का अनमोल हीरा कहा जा सकता है, उन को मारा गया पर मारने वाले को नहीं पकड़ा जा सका । इसलिये मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब और होम मिनिस्टर साहब इन चीजों को देखें । और यह मेरी बात नहीं है कि पोलीटिकल मर्डर चुनाव से पहले हो रहे हैं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के गृह मंत्री ने ८ तारीख को वहां की असेम्बली में साफ तौर से कहा है जिस को उस तारीख के पायोनियर ने इस तरह छापा है :

"The candid confession followed the grim disclosure by the Minister that till now, as many as 54 people had been 'bumped off' in Aligarh compared to 46 killed during the corresponding period last year—showing an alarming rise in political murders in the district."

यह ८ तारीख के पायोनियर में निकला है और उसका हैडिंग है :

"SPATE OF POLITICAL MURDERS IN ALIGARH DT. GROUP RIVALRY IN RULING PARTY RESPONSIBLE."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप चुनावों को साफ सुथरा रखना चाहते हैं,

Mr. Speaker: This is what the Minister said?.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में रहता हूं जहां ठाकुर ब्राह्मणों में लड़ाई है; ब्राह्मण कायस्थों में लड़ाई है । यह हमारे प्रान्त की बड़ी बदकिस्मती है । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं और मुझे वहीं जीना और मरना है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस चीज को साफ सामने आ जाना चाहिये बजाय इसके कि इस को छुपकर किया जाये । अगर हम इस को छुपकर करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो इस में आप का और हमारा दोनों का नुकसान होगा । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि आप इन चीजों को देखें और आंखें खोलें कि चुनावों में होने क्या जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि समय रहते हम को सावधान हो जाना चाहिये । आज भी आप देखें कि किस तरह से कैंडीडेट जातीयता के आधार पर खड़े किये जाते हैं । मेरे भाई श्री जगदीश अवस्थी ब्राह्मण हैं, उन के खिलाफ खड़ा करने के लिये कोई यादव कैंडीडेट ढूंढा जा रहा है ताकि उस को यादवों के वोट मिल सकें । तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को चुनावों के

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जातीयता और फिरकापरस्ती को दूर करना चाहिये और यह तभी हो सकता है जब हम सारे फिरकापरस्तों की, चाहे वे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान हों या कोई हों खिलाफत करें। लेकिन फिरकापरस्ती को रोकने का यह तरीका नहीं है जो सरकार अपनाने जा रही है।

आप ने जबलपुर का हाल देखा। वहां पर जिस समय हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के घर जल रहे थे तो जो लोग फिरकापरस्ती के खिलाफ भाषण देते हैं और जो कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में फिरकापरस्ती नहीं होनी चाहिये, वे अपनी छतों से उस आग की चिनगारियों में हाथ तापने की कोशिश कर रहे थे।

मैं कहता हूं कि अगर आप इन तमाम चीजों से इलेक्शन को पाक रखना चाहते हैं तो आज जो कानून हिन्दुस्तान में है उसका इस्तैमाल कीजिये वरना यह चीज नहीं रुक सकेगी।

एक दूसरी चीज और है जिस की तरफ मेरा ध्यान गया है। वह यह है कि इस में कहा गया है कि जो परचा निकाला जाये उस पर इस तरह का डिक्लेरेशन हो :

"(a) unless a declaration as to the identity of the publisher thereof, signed by him and attested by two persons to whom he is personally known, is delivered by him to the printer in duplicate; and

(b) unless, immediately after the printing of the document, one copy of the declaration is sent by the printer, together with one copy of the document,—

(i) where it is printed in the capital of the State, to the Chief Electoral Officer; and (ii) in any other case, to the district magistrate of the district in which it is printed."

अब आप सोचिए कि अगर इस तरह की बन्दिशें लगायी गयीं तो फिर चुनाव होगा ही नहीं। हमारे कानून मन्त्री जी ने उस दिन फरमाया था कि इस इलेक्शन में गलती सही परचे न निकलें जो कि वोटरों को गुमराह करें। यह तो हम भी चाहते हैं कि जो परचे निकलें उन पर किसी के हस्ताक्षर हों और प्रिंटर का नाम हो। यह ठीक है। लेकिन अगर आप इस तरह का पेचीदा प्रोसीज्योर उसके लिये रखेंगे तो उम्मीदवारों को, खास कर देहात के उम्मीदवारों को, बड़ी मुश्किल होगी क्योंकि उनको क्या पता कि कोर्ट शहर में क्या कर रहा है। हमारे कानून मन्त्री जी शहर मे आते हैं इसलिये उनको शहर का तजरबा है और इसी लिये उन्होंने ऐसी बात रखी है। देहात के उम्मीदवार का तो यह हाल होता है कि उसको महीनों देहात में काम करना होता है उसको पता नहीं होता कि कौन जीत रहा है या हार रहा है। उसको तो बाद में अपना नतीजा ही मालूम होता है।

विधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : बनर्जी साहब भी तो शहर से आते हैं।

श्री स० मो बनर्जी : मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ७५ गांव लगते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे विधि मन्त्री महोदय को इस के ऊपर थोड़ी संजीदगी के साथ विचार करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात जो हमारे सामने है वह यह है कि चुनाव होने से २४ घंटे पहले चुनाव सम्बन्धी प्रचार बन्द हो जाना चाहिये। अब वैसे तो अगर २४ घंटे पहले चुनाव प्रचार बन्द हो जाये तो यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को इसके लिए दोष नहीं देता मैं भी शायद कर सकता हूं। अब अक्सर होता यह है कि one who gives

the last hit win अब आखिरी दम ऐसा हो सकता है कि वोटर अपना दिमाग साफ कर ले और अगर हमने उ के सोये हुए जजबात को उभार दिया तो हो सकता है कि चुनावों में मैं जीत जाऊं। अब आखिरी वक्त हो सकता है कि मैं मीटिंग करूं और वह मेरी बातों से कनविंस हो जाये। इसलिये मै समझता हूं कि यह २४ घंटे के बजाय १२ घंटे होना चाहिए। जिस दिन चुनाव होना हो उसके पहले दिन आधी रात तक उम्मीदवारों को अपना-अपना प्रचार और मीटिंग आदि करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। वैसे भी चुनाव का इन्तजाम करना होता है। अब मेरे जैसे उम्मीदवार को तो कैम्प लेना ही नहीं है। मेरे जैसे उम्मीदवार के वास्ते जिसका कि कैम्प ही नहीं होता और जिसका कि यह नारा होता है कि चाहे जिस किसी भी कैम्प से जाओ लेकिन वोट मुझे दो, यह चौबीस घंटे की कैद बहुत दिक्कत तलब होगी और जाहिर है कि जब हमें कांग्रेस पार्टी के खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ना हो तो यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमें आखिर तक मतदाताओं में प्रचार करने की छूट हो और इसलिये मै समझता हू कि १२ घंटे की कैद उचित है और उससे ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए।....

Mr. Speaker: It is only an amending Bill. Is this provision also part of it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; it is part of this Bill and that is why I am speaking on it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not only that. During the meeting of the Select Committee, I think the Deputy Minister, Shri Hajarnavis, agreed that a more detailed discussion may also be permitted; especially on those clauses which are already open for amendment may be further investigated. Therefore, some amendments have been brought on that understanding.

Mr. Speaker: Those that have not been touched upon here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): When the amending Bill was there, some other points emerged out of the discussion. A motion was moved to the effect that some other clauses may also be open to discussion at the Select Committee.

Mr. Speaker: Did the House, which referred to the Bill to the Select Committee, say that such clauses also may be touched upon?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने अपने नोट आफ डिसेंट में जो यह सुझाव दिया है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस नहीं होनी चाहिये वह एक सही सुझाव है और मैं भी उसको मानता हूं। रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक वोटर्स लिस्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है मैंने खुद देखा है कि उनमें अनेकों गलतियां भरी रहती है। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे सौभाग्यशाली व्यक्ति बहुत ही कम होंगे जिनके कि पिता का नाम उनमें सही दर्ज होगा। मैं तो यह देख कर दंग रह गया कि कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि एक मेरे दोस्त के घर पर वोटर्स लिस्ट भरने एक आदमी आया तो चूंकि वह उस मौके पर घर पर मौजूद नहीं थे तो लड़की ने कह दिया कि पिता जी हैं नहीं कल आना तो उसने पिता का नाम "कल आना" लिख दिया। इस तरह की गलतियां वोटर्स लिस्ट तैयार करने के सिलसिले में की जाती हैं कि जिसको देख कर बस दंग रह जाना पड़ता है।

He was disgusted because he went there not only once but twice and thrice, and the gentleman was not available. He had to rectify it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member says that that person was disgusted, the person who went not only once but twice or thrice, *Kal Ana* was noted down!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He actually did not go there. He said *Kal Ana*.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): *Kal Ana* can also be a name. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request you to give me five more minutes.

मैं बतला रहा था कि इस तरीके की हजारों गलतियां उन वोटर्स लिस्ट्स में होती हैं। किसी-किसी एरिया में तो मैंने देखा कि सारे वोटर्स के नाम भी एरिया के साथ-साथ चले गये। वोटर्स ने कहा कि भाई हम तो वहीं पर हैं हमारे नाम लिस्ट में क्यों नहीं हैं तो मालूम हुआ कि यह तो फ्लोटिंग पापुलेशन है जो आया जाया करती है। अब कानपुर कोई कौरीडोर तो है नहीं कि इधर से उधर आ जाये। अब मेरा कहना यह है कि इन गलतियों को न होने देने के लिये चैक होना चाहिये। अभी बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश में इतनी राजनैतिक जागृति नहीं आई है कि हर एक वोटर्स जिसे वोट करने का हक न मिले वह जाकर कहे कि अगर मुझे वोटिंग का हक नहीं मिलेगा तो मैं धरना दे दूंगा और मैं किसी भी हालत में अपना वोटिंग राइट छोड़ने के वास्ते तैयार नहीं हूं। अभी इस तरह की राजनैतिक चेतना अथवा जाग्रति हमारे देश में नहीं आ सकी है। हम लोग भी नहीं ला सके हैं और आप भी नहीं ला सके हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि आज के हालात में यह रजिस्ट्रेशन फीस नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार-बार इस सदन में कहा गया है कि यह तमाम कोशिशें जो की जा रही हैं वह इसलिए की जा रही हैं कि फेयर एलेक्शंस् हों। मैंने इससे पहले भी इस सदन् का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन उस वक्त आपने कहा था कि प्लानिंग के डिस्कशन में यह चीज नहीं आनी चाहिए और यह आउट आफ आर्डर है। चुनांचे मैंने आपके हुक्म की तामील की थी और मैं बैठ गया था लेकिन अब चूंकि यह एलेक्शन का सवाल है वोटर्स का सवाल है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह सब कहना जरूरी होगा।

एक तो हम लोग जातीयता को दूर करना चाहते हैं फिरकापरस्ती को हम चाहते है कि वह हमारे कदम चूम ले सिर पर न चढ़े। दूसरी तरफ सरकारी कर्मचारी जो कि २२ लाख हिन्दुस्तान में हैं और उनके परिवारों को मिला कर मैं समझता हूं ५०–६० लाख हिन्दुस्तान में होंगे, उनके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि साहब कोई भी राजनैतिक दल एलेक्शन की मीटिंग करे आप उसमें मत जाइये। अभी दिल्ली में इस किस्म का एक सरकुलर निकाला गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है :

> "The Home Ministry advised that the Government servants should not attend election meetings organised by any political party except to the extent necessary for the maintenance of law and order and affording normal protection to the Ministers."

अब जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है यहां बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं ही नहीं खाली सरकारी कर्मचारी ही वहां पर बसते हैं और वह अगर चुनाव की मीटिंग सुनना चाहें तो जहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब बोलते हैं वहां तो वह दौड़ जायें और यह कहें कि हम आप की जान बचाने के लिये आये हैं और अन्य राजनैतिक दल वालों की मीटिंग में उनको भाषण सुनने की इजाजत न हो, मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि इस तरह की चीज प्रजातान्त्रिक कदापि नहीं है और आज के डेमोक्रेसी के युग में वह शोभा नहीं देती है। ऐसी बन्दिश रखने में तो प्रजातन्त्र के उसूलों की बुनयादें हिल जायेंगी। आखिर यह कहां का प्रजातन्त्र है कि आप २२ लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवारों को यह अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते। अब विनय नगर और लोधी कालोनी में एलेक्शन मीटिंग हो तो सरकारी कर्मचारी और उसके बाल बच्चों के लिये कहा जाये कि वह उस

मीटिंग में तो चला जाये जिसमें कि मिनिस्टर साहब बोलें ताकि उनकी जान की हिफाजत करे लेकिन वह दूसरी पार्टियों की मीटिंग्स में शरीक न हो। आज के प्रजातान्त्रिक युग में यह चीज बिल्कुल मेल नहीं खाती है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर जो यह पाबन्दी लगाई है यह हटा लेनी चाहिये। उस पर इस की कैद लगाना बहुत गलत बात है। अब यह तो हो सकता है कि आप कहें कि सरकारी कर्मचारी एलेक्शन के सिलसिले में उठने वाले जलसों आदि में न जायें और चुनावों की दूसरी हुल्लड़बाजियों में वे न जायें लेकिन उनको यह अधिकार तो रहना ही चाहिये कि सब उम्मीदवारों की बातें सुनें, सब की मीटिंग्स में वह सुनने जा सकें। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि मुझे सुनें और मुझे जिससे रुकावट है उसको भी वह सुनें और उसके बाद अपनी समझ के अनुसार वह अपने वोट का हक इस्तैमाल करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: बस मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं।

अब चुनाव नजदीक आ रहे हैं और ट्रेजरी बेंचेज वालों से हमारा मुकाबला होगा लेकिन मैं एक चीज साफ कर दूं कि मैं जब उनसे लड़ता हूं तो यह सोच कर लड़ता हूं कि हमारा और उनका युद्ध महाभारत युद्ध की तरह है। उनसे हम पांच गांव के वास्ते लड़ते हैं और महाभारत भी पांच गांवों को लेकर लड़ा गया था। हमारे पांच गांव हैं—रोटी, रोजी, कपड़ा, मकान, स्कूल व बच्चों का अस्पताल। यह पांच गांव अगर हमें नहीं मिलते हैं तो कुरुक्षेत्र के मैदान में हो न हो लेकिन दिल्ली के मैदान में कलकत्ते के मैदान में और कानपुर के मैदान में दोनों भाइयों में लड़ाई होगी और वह महाभारत की लड़ाई होगी? इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप जीतिये या हारिए लेकिन जो प्रजातन्त्र के बुनियादी उसूल हैं उनका हनन न करिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की पाबन्दी लगाना वैधानिक दृष्टिकोण से गलत होगा कानूनी दृष्टिकोण से गलत होगा। अगर आपने उसको ठीक न किया तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी चुपके-चुपके अशोक साहब को वोट देंगे या अन्य किसी और को वोट दे देंगे लेकिन आपको वह अपना वोट नहीं देंगे। आप उनको वोट की आजादी दीजिये और उन पर ऐसी कोई पाबन्दी न लगाइये।

करप्ट तरीके की बात जहां पर है, करप्ट प्रैक्टिस हम तमाम जो आदमी यहां पर मौजूद हैं वह अपने आप सोचें कि करप्ट प्रैक्टिस क्या है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग आपस में मिल कर कुछ कनवेन्शन्स तय करें, जिनके आधार पर सब लोग चलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि अगर बाहर कोई हमारे खिलाफ़ बात करता है, तो हम समझते हैं कि हमारी इज्जत पर हमला किया गया है और हम बार-बार मना करते हैं। हम को इस सदन की इज्जत बढ़ाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, लेकिन उस के साथ ही यह भी देखना चाहिये कि यह जिन्दगी का आखिरी चुनाव नहीं है और इसलिये हम को हार-जीत की ज्यादा परवाह न करते हुए जनता के सामने ऊंचे आदर्श रखने चाहियें। चुनाव में ज्यादा महत्व नेकी और सार्वजनिक जीवन के स्तर को ऊंचा रखने का है। एक बार मैंने कुछ लोगों को छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को कुछ सिखाते हुए देखा और मेरे पूछने पर उन्होंने बताया कि इन को एक छोटी सी कविता सिखा रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते होंगे कि फिल्म आवारा में एक में एक गाना है "इचक दाना बीचक दाना, दाने ऊपर दाना, ... बोलो बच्चो, क्या?" आप मुझे माफ करेंगे कि उन बच्चों को यह सिखाया जा रहा था कि "चार सौ रुपया माहवार, इसकील रुपया रोज, हो न की नौकरी, राज-भवन में मौज। बोलो बच्चों

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

क्या ?—संसद् सदस्य ।" मैं इस को सुन कर दंग रह गया । मैंने उनसे कहा कि आप छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को यह क्यों सिखा रहे हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो एक पहेली है, जो इन को सिखा रहे हैं ।

इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि हम लोग यहां पर ईमानदारी से और दिल पर हाथ रख कर बात करें । शायद चौ० रणवीर सिंह को यह बुरा लग रहा है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखने के लिये भी तैयार हूं कि इनको मिनिस्टर जरूर बनाया जाये ।

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am not able to see eye to eye with the Government in the purposes which have led them to amend this measure. There seems to be no justification for amending section 123 of the principal Act of 1951. We had already amended this Act in 1955. Quite apart from doing away with the distinction between major and minor corrupt practices,—a distinction of some value and one to be found in the U.K. Act, we weighed the scales in favour of organised parties. The provisions relating to election expenses were amended so as to allow parties to spend any amount.

But what is the major change that has been brought about in the 1955 Act? Any corrupt practice commited by the returned candidate or his election agent or by any other person with the consent of the candidate or the agent vitiates the election. It was laid down that there must be a "systematic" appeal to voters "on the ground of caste, religion or language" and it was only this that vitiated the election. What is it that we have done today? We have omitted the word "systematic" and we have laid down that even a sporadic appeal would be sufficient to upset the whole election.

Are we promoting free and fair elections if we set aside the election of a successful candidates if some one suggested that he received the support of some religious group or linguistic group? It is true that the consent of the candidate or his agent is required in order to attract this section. But what is consent? The consent need not be express, it may be implied. What is the duty that we are putting on the successful candidate? Would it not be easy, because of the fact that the consent is implied, to invite a multiplicity of suits once a candidate is elected?

There is provision 3(A) dealing with "promotion of illfeelings". I am not one of those who would advocate promotion of ill-feelings, but the Government and the Ministers should realise that whenever any social problem is tackled, there are bound to be very many passions roused either on the one side or the other. Soft words do not butter parsnips;—and I am certain that when we are attempting to promote any change or resist any social change, there will always be heated discussions either on grounds of religion or language or other aspects. Particularly in a country where degree of backwardness varies, there would always be many questions of an acute character which come up and it is certainly the primary function of a democracy to be concerned with those problems, partiularly during an election period.

One would like to ask one or two questions of my friend, the Law Minister. I ask him, before he introduced such a legislation, how many cases of appeal on grounds of caste and religion came up before the Election Commission for upsetting the elections. It is true that the word "systematic" finds a place in the section is a legitimate epithet that has ben put there. I would like to point out that in the Representation of the People Act, 1955, it was laid down that appeals on ground of irrationalism, a systematic

appeal on grounds of caste, religion or language, should certainly not be allowed and therefore it was included among the minor corrupt practices. It is a sort of undue influence that is exercised over the minds of the voters, as it were.

But when once you think undue influence should be taken as a factor in upsetting an election, you have to make it clear that this will be upset only when there is a probability of the election result having been affected. Parker in his *Election Agent* on page 403 points out: "where undue influence of a certain character comes into play, it is necessary that we should have a clear idea of what undue influence is". If bishops employ spiritual penalities in order to induce their congregations to vote in a particular way, then of course, it would be a case of undue influence. But if they put forward their point of view and support certain candidates, without necessarily invoking spiritual penalties or those other sort of influences which are brought to bear, nobody can taken objection.

I suggest that it is important that we should in a country like ours, which has a variety of religions, languages and social groupings, however much we like or dislike them, we will have to allow them a certain place in any election campaign. It would be unrealistic to think that we can totally wish away these factors. Let it be realised that as a result of having put these two provisions, what we are doing now is to open the floodgates of litigation. No successful candidate will hereafter be secure. Petitions galore will be presented before the Election Commission and apart from harassing the successful candidate, they will set in motion forces of disintegration, which I for my part would regret very much. We have more discussions in courts of law on communalism and linguism than we ever had in the past. Every case where a candidate is defeated would mean that attempts would be made to file a suit these new provisions. The forces of disintegration will come very much to the fore because of the charges and counter-charges which will be made by one party or the other. Is this the result that we wish for? Is this the objective that we are aiming at or are we aiming at quietning the election temper and having a sort of amicable understanding of the social problems, once the elections are over?

12.59 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

From 1920 onwards, this problem has been with us. By various provisions in successive Acts we have attempted to secure free and fair election. The law relating to corrupt practices was meant to ensure the objective of free and fair elections. That was why we had that special provision relating to undue influence in the 1951 and 1955 Acts. We felt that an irrational appeal to voters on the ground of religion, caste or language should not be made systematically. But what is it that has occurred? People have a new idea of solving this problem. Now we are seeking a solution to this problem by laying down arbitrary provisions in the Representation of the People Act, the effect of which would be to harass the successful candidate and also promote the forces of disintegration.

I ask the Law Minister, where in the world is there any instance of an election being set aside because a sporadic appeal of this nature is made?

13 hrs.

The thought that comes uppermost to my mind, is that we are in a very difficult position. We know the difficulties of the administration. But may I humbly point out that Bill

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

and the amendment to the Indian Penal Code are the reflex reactions of a person who is worried,—and justifiably,—by a problem, is unable to locate its nature, or find a cure and therefore, hits about blindly all over the place in the hope that he will hit the target. What is more likely is that he will hit at many other things, the most important of which is the right of citizens to express themselves freely and fairly during election time. It is my great regret that as a result of these amendments being introduced and possibly passed by this House free and fair elections would be rendered difficult if not impossible. No longer will it be possible for any candidate, however much he might try, to keep out of controversy, and we are now giving a premium particularly to those who are litigation minded. It is going to affect all candidates irrespective of the party to which they belong. Probably, the Congress Party which may have a larger number of successful candidate will be affected more.

But that is not the issue which is relevent here. What we have to consider is how far would the citizen's right to free expression be preserved. What is it that we are doing to promote free and fair elections? Are we not by putting these two particular offences in our election law giving scope for people who are mischievous to really ventilate their grievances further in courts of law and keep the bitter conflict alive? We know, Mr. Chairman, that when one is elected as a candidate from a particular constituency, after a month or two passinons die down, old rivals become friends and we tend to represent the constituency as a whole. Now, as a result of these new provisions that have been put there would be factions, there would be a number of parties who would be coming over either before the Election Tribunal or the Election Commissioner to lead evidence on many of these matters and the representative of Parliament would have to be the leader of a faction instead of being the representative of the people.

How are we promoting democracy by having such provisions in our election law? I ask this Government and I ask the Minister whether he has given any thought to this aspect of the matter. I thought it was serious when we amended in 1955-56 the very distinction between major and minor corrupt practices. But then I had the consolation that at least the word 'systematic' was there and that, at any rate, would avoid needless litigation.

One must appreciate the difficulties of candidates. Sometimes, we receive support from ambiguous quarters, and the way in which that support is couched is something for which we cannot be responsible. Is a candidate suddenly, because he is afraid of the sections of election law, to go and to suggest to the people that he repudiates that support because it has been couched in a manner which conflicts with the provisions of the election law? We all know what these difficulties are. Quite apart from the fact that the biggest organised parties would be there to watch everyone of the movements of those who are really fighting an election on a different ticket, we have to realise that there would be quite a lot of interlopers who would be anxious to profit by such litigation.

The other point to which I shall make a brief reference is the right to expression to opinion on the part of any citizen in our country. It is true that in the United Kingdom and in other places there are provisions to the effect that where a man uses influence by virtue of his position he can do so without any restrictions being placed on him unless he threatens spiritual penalties or coerces voters. It is the same in many other

countries. In Italy, for instance, it would be next to impossible for catholic parties to exist if the law prevented the Church from participating in politics. In Poland, for instance, the catholic parties have existed as a result of the interest the religous heads have taken in politics. People object not to participation by the heads of Churches in elections but to injunctions to voters to vote in a particular manner and that failure to vote in a particular manner would lead to social ostracism.

We ought to realise that in future, at any rate, if we wish to solve these problems we must have a much more open and courageous approach. It is no use trying to think that an election can be fought on the principles of conversation in a drawing room. Anyone who has gone to the hustings will realise that we will have to give and receive belows. Hitherto, in all the elections that we have fought, the redeeming feature of such elections has been that once the elections are over, once the hurly-burly is over, we have tended to forget animosities. The present Bill unnecessarily tries to keep alive the animosities and by keeping alive the animosities will promote the growth in the forces of national disintegration.

It is a different Bill even from the amending Bill relating to the Indian Penal Code, in certain respects. There the executive might have discretion and wisdom to sleep over certain provisions. But here a defeated candidate is under no obligation. He will go before the Election Commissioner and on the face of it since even a sporadic appeal can lead to the filing of a suit we will have endless worry and litigation. The worry and litigation will be faced not only by us on this side but by also those of the Congress Party. But that is no consolation from the point of view of a citizen and from the point of view of one who wishes the election law to ensure the holding of free and fair elections.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this amendment to the Representation of the People Act is a very important one. I am afraid many hon. Members have not really grasped what will be the implications of what we are trying to pass. As a matter of fact, clause25—section 123 (3A)—is the heart of the problem. We are trying, firstly, to eliminate by legislation communalism, casteism, raceism etc. and make it an electoral offence. To my mind, Sir, the problems that have emanated due to racialism, due to ideas of casteism, communalism etc., are much more deep-rooted and they have to be tackled in a different way. We cannot just by saying that in the matter of elections we cannot raise these matters, remove these problems. I am quite in agreement, as you have seen from my note of dissent, that if any person, any individual appeals to the electorate are made that they should vote for him or her because he or she belongs to a particular caste or community that may be made an electoral offence. I have no objection to that. What I am objecting to is that issues relating to caste, race, religon, community or language is being made on electoral offence. What does that mean? Firstly, I am not dealing with the question of language. I will deal with it separately because, I think that it is totally wrong and I am totally opposed to it.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): We do not agree with that interpretation. The discussion of these issues is not at all barred. We only say: do not ask people to vote for Shrimati Renu Chakravartty because she is a Bengali, or she speaks a particular language or belongs to a particular caste. That alone is barred.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You have said in so many words "do not vote for so and so because he speaks such and such language".

Shri Hajarnavis: That is barred.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sub-section (3) of section 123 reads:

> "The appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent to vote or refrain from voting for any person on the ground of his religion, race, caste, community or language or the use of, or appeal to, religious symbols or the use of, or appeal to, national symbols, such as the national flag. . . "

So, it refers to religion, race, caste, community or language. I have no objection to that. But what are you trying to import by section 123 (3A)? It reads;

> "The promotion of, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, or language, by a candidate or his agent. . . .

That is what I object to. I am not dealing with the question of language just at present. I know that the objective is a very laudable one, namely, to stamp out communalism. That may be agreed to on principle by almost every party. Excepting one or two parties, everybody else wants to stamp it out. It is something that we agreed to, because under the Constitution India is a secular State.

But by putting this clause in this form, what are you trying to eliminate? If any Scheduled Caste member gets up and talks about the oppression committed upon his caste or community by the Brahmins or by the so-called higher castes, that will fall under this clause, because obviously it can be interpreted, and will be interpreted, as promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different clauses of the citizens of India. This is my interpretation, and that is why I had wanted to insert a provision to make the position doubly clear, which reads as follows:

> "Provided that no expression of grievances under which any caste or community or minority group may suffer, or any cirticism of practices based on caste, or community resulting in social oppression will be regarded as an offence."

This should be accepted to make doubly sure that references to legitimate grievances arising out of caste oppressions and social oppressions upon minorities will not be regarded as an electoral offence. But my suspicion is strengthened and increased by the fact that this was not accepted, for except myself everybody voted against it in the Select Committee. Why? I am sure that if this is thought over from the national point of view, leaving out all party considerations, all sides of the House will agree that this is a very legitimate point and this is a clarification which is required in this clause. But it has not been accepted. I am sure that many of my friends, even on the opposite side, will agree that this was not what we wanted to eliminate. If we do not want to eliminate the legitimate grievances being put forward, then why should you object to the insertion of this proviso? After all, this is one of the basic political issues which the Scheduled Caste members are going to put forward. If, on the other hand, you tell me that this is not going to create class enmity or hatred, to make things doubly sure, why not add this proviso? If you add that proviso, I am sure that there will be no litigation on this point that by bringing forward legitimate grievances which are not of a communal nature, but which are grievances arising out of very undesirable social oppression of one caste or community by another one cannot

go to an election tribunal on this issue. I am sure that we will really strengthen the Representation of the People Act if this proviso is accepted. Unfortunately, it has not been accepted.

Take, for example, the linguistic minorities. I am not taking the question of language just now. If there are linguistic minorities and they have their grievances, why should they not be able to put forward their grievances. If there is any community or race oppressing that community, they have the right to say so. Why should they not be able to do it?

Then, my biggest objection is that this is going to lead to a large number of cases in the tribunal and unnecessary harassment to all members who are going to be elected in future to this House. Therefore, even at this late stage, I appeal to the Treasury Benches to consider this question very seriously. I am sure, hon. Members from the Congress benches have not looked into it seriously because, if they had looked into it seriously I have no doubt that they would have no objection to adding this proviso, because on this matter I feel that we are all one.

Now I come to the second point. If you really want to eliminate communalism and make it an electoral offence, you must also say that no place of religious worship will be permitted to be used for electoral propaganda in favour of any one party. This is absolutely essential. Believe it or not, an amendment of mine even to this effect was not accepted by the Select Committee, and I was the only member who proposed it and voted for it. I was really surprised when I found it, but when I came to this House I heard many of my friends on the other side getting up and saying "Why should Master Tara Singh fast in a Gurdwara? It should not be permitted". It is being done everywhere. I know, in my own constituency, places of religious worship are used for election purposes. Primarily religious congregations are used for such purposes. It may not be inside a mosque or inside a temple, but it will be entirely a religious gathering. There the religious dignitaries come and they speak.

An Hon. Member: What is a religious gathering?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Everybody knows what a religious gathering is. In India everybody knows what a religious gathering is and it may even be defined, if you like. There is no difficulty in putting a definition of what is a religious gathering. It is true that the ruling party does utilise the religious gathering for party purposes, and that is why certain members feel frightened about it. So, whatever a religious gathering be, if we incorporate such a provision, it will apply to us, it will apply to every party and every member. What is wrong in it? Let us pass it. So, we should say that a place of religious worship should not be utilised for election or propaganda purposes. I would go even a step further and say that no religious dignitary should be asked or permitted to use the religious sentiments or the religious symbols to rouse the people to vote in a particular manner. It is being done now and I feel it is a wrong thing. Though I moved an amendment to that effect in the Select Committee, even that was not adopted. So, I have a very strong suspicion whether the Government really wants to eliminate communalism or do they only want to show to people that they want to eliminate communalism and, by the back door, try to stifle the expression of democratic opinion.

Now I come to the third point. By introducing this question of language in this Bill you have shown what is your objective in bringing forward this Bill. On the one hand, we all say that one should not fast for getting linguistic questions settled, we should not ask for linguistic States through unfair means. May we ask: what is the fair means? If we cannot make it a political issue, are we to settle it on the streets? It is a political issue. Let

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it be clearly understood that language is a matter which was a democratic demand held dear to the hearts of millions of our people. Linguistic States was promised in our national movement also.

I can understand communalism being banned, because that is against the spirit of the Constitution. But what right have we to say that the question of language will not even be permitted to be used as a political issue? I say that because this language question was not settled as a political issue there was trouble both in Maharashtra and Andhra. As soon as it has been settled, both Maharashtra and Andhra have been peaceful and, even according to the Congress, they are doing well and the Congress claims they have come to the top. If that is so, then there should be no fear at all. Therefore, if you do not permit the question of language to be taken up as a political issue in the elections, firstly, you will not be able to prevent it and, secondly, when you try to prevent it, what is going to happen is that it will not be stifled but it will be settled on the streets. There is no other way. It cannot be raised as a constitutional issue because you say that it is an electoral offence. You may point to Assam and say, "Look at the hatred that has been created." True, but hatred has been created because the problem has not been tackled politically. The question is that for the people living in Assam, whether it is for the Assamese or for the Hill people or for the Bengali minority, it has got to be settled. Without that settlement that language question will be a festering sore and by trying to eliminate it just by saying that it is an electoral offence it cannot be eliminated.

I say that we are trying to create even more problems by including this question of language in it and by making it an electoral offence. I hope my hon. friend from Maharashtra will speak on this point, as also even my hon. friend from Assam who spoke so eloquently during the debate over here. He comes from the Hill Tribes. He is the person who has spoken on this very language question.

Now the point is this. At what point of time, how and in what form the language problem is to be tackled is another matter. But why do you make it an electoral offence? Even regarding this question of the regional formula in Punjab, may I ask you whether it is not essentially a language question for the Punjab when you say, "I am recommending the regional formula"? I tell you the battle will be fought on that.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): We are prepared.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When you are for any formula to be fought out on the question of language, you will also be prepared for litigation by what you are passing. That is the point which Chaudhuri Sahib does not understand, namely, what we we are passing. He says that he is prepared. But he is not preparing for fighting for litigation. That is what I am trying to prevent. Therefore I again plead with the House that we must be quite aware of what we are trying to do.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members time is up.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we really trying to bring in same amendments which will be effective, which will be correct and which will help us forward in stamping out communalism, or is it that we are only trying to create more problems, more litigation and are really making such issues which are basically issues of a political nature and which have to be raised as constitutional issues before the electorate as electoral offences?

Sir, you have rung the bell. There are only one or two other points which I will just mention in passing. One

is the question of banning of printing election propaganda material without the publisher producing a declaration attested by two persons. I do realise that in some places scurrilous printed pamphlets are published. Fortnuately for me, I have never faced it, but it is the argument brought forward. But my point is that those who go in for scurrilous printing also get printing presses who will take the responsibility of issuing them without any name. The printer's name will not be there. The publisher's name will not be there. Nothing will be there. They will issue them. After that it is up to you to find out where the place is. By this you are again only putting difficulties in the way of honest people.

Take, for instance, any organised party. They will have their units in the villages. They will be far from the printing presses. They will send it to a city or to a place where there is a printing press. Then, further attestation by those two people who will know the printer and the publisher and all that paraphernalia will have to be included in a period when you are in a great hurry and when you are not always very tiptop in organisation. This is what will happen. I feel that by this you are not going to stop scurrilous printing. Those who want to bring them out and pay money for that will bring them out in the black market. I am afraid, you are only putting a greater handicap on honest people who will again have to go through all these difficulties.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: It is to have an election petition.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This has nothing to do with an election petition.

Lastly, one very important point that I want to make is regarding the removal of disqualifications of Members of Parliament. Even at the time when this was originally passed we had raised this point. If anybody has been convicted for two years in a criminal law suit, he is eliminated from standing for election. Naturally, we do raise this point because we are the people who go to jails, who are hauled up not on political charges now-a-days but on other charges. Against me, probably there will be something under the Goonda Act or under section 302 or on the charge of murder, this or that. If we are by chance convicted for two years, straightaway we will be eliminated. We cannot stand for election again. I do agree that if one is convicted of certain crimes in connection with moral turpitude and are particularly heinous crimes, one should not be a Member of Parliament. You may specify such crimes. Moral turpitude—I was told that it is very difficult to define what moral turpitude is; but I will be more specific—bribery, corruption, immorality or any such thing. But do not say that if you are convicted in a criminal proceeding for two years, you cannot stand for election to Parliament. Let us take things as they are. Today because of public pressure Preventive Detention Act is not used against political workers now. It is under criminal cases that we are put into jail. Therefore again I would urge that we should try to amend that disqualification and remove it.

I would again say that it would have been much better if the Election Commission had called all the parties and had discussed these matters before finally formulating these amendments because I feel that there is a very large consensus of opinion on which agreement could have been achieved. Somehow when voting takes place, it is done on party lines. I feel that this is not an issue which should be fought out on party lines. It should be a national issue and we should bring to bear a national approach to this. It should have been discussed on an all-party level and the consensus of opinion taken by the Election Commission. I am sure that would have been a much better thing. Now, of course, by the power of votes many of my amendments will also be eliminated and what is going to happen is that we are going to vote for

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litigation and are not going to put an end to communalism. That is my fear.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has come almost immediately after the Bill that we passed amending the Indian Penal Code. Some of the points are common to both the Bills, but there are other points also which were not in the previous Bill.

An election campaign on adult franchise is somewhat of a thrilling nature. Particularly in India the job is very difficult. The area for Parliamentary constituencies is so large that it becomes almost physicallly impossible for the candidates to visit all the parts or to contact at least the representative people of every area of their constituencies. But my experience in the last two election campaigns was that it was an educative thing not only for the voters but also for the candidate. The candidate has to learn much from the voters and the voters also have to be educated by the candidate and by his agents.

13.28 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*].

My experience, particularly in the last election in 1957, has been that I found a large number of pamphlets misleading the public and distorting facts. More dangerous and mischievous than these pamphlets was the whispering campaign. Gossips got current which had no relation with facts. Of course, it is very difficult for any legislation to stop those whispering campaigns, but I think the Election Commission should have taken some notice of those things.

Madam.

Shri Tyagi: She has already committed herself to one side.

Shri A. C. Guha: But when she has gone there, she is not committed.

This election campaign can lead to the promotion of national integrity and at the same time it can lead to the fomenting of disintegrating forces. Very often, the latter thing is encouraged, particularly by Independent members and also by Opposition embers. Their main campaign is somehow to malign the Government and the majority party in power. For that, caste, religion, language, everything is taken advantage of. It is quite necessary for the Government to stop all these things. Particularly, when we find that these disintegrating forces have been gathering strength and there are signs of fissures in the body of our nationhood, such a precaution ought to be taken so that the election campaign may be conducted in a healthy manner, in fact, as a machinery to educate people and also as a means for the candidates to get themselves educated as to the mind and outlook of the people whose vote they seek.

It is very difficult for me now to criticise the speech which you, Madam, delivered from that side. I hope while sitting there, you are not to be associated with the speech which you made from there. The speach which preceded mine has, practically, opposed the whole Bill; at least, the important clauses of the Bill have been opposed by you in the speech you have delivered from there. It has been urged that ventilation of genuine caste or religious grievances should not be banned. Ventilation of caste or religious grievances or any grievances of any particular community is not banned generally. But, if some genuine or supposed to be genuine grievance on the basis of caste or religion is going to be used in the election campaign, then, I think, it will not be a healthy procedure. For election purposes, ventilation of caste or religious or communal grievances should not be allowed. A particular candidate set up against another candidate should not make an appeal to the voters that this candidate belonged to this caste or to this linguistic group or this community and the voters should vote according to the caste, religion or liguistic group or community to which the particular

voter may belong.

Mr. Chairman: There is sub-section 3.

Shri A. C. Guha: In the 1952 elections, . . .

Shri Hajarnavis: If I may add to what has just fallen from the hon. Member, that is exactly the intention of the clause, namely, if an attack is aginst an unwholesome practice, custom or doctrine of opinion with which one does not agree, such an attack is not barred at all.

Shri Tyagi: If it creates hatred?

Shri Hajarnavis: If it creates hatred or feelings of disaffection against that custom or practice, that also is not barred. If it goes further and creates enmity or hatred as between classes of people, then the law comes in. If we do not permit legitimate airing of grievances, I am quite sure, article 19(2) would regard that encroachment as a contravention of the fundamental rights which are guaranteed to every citizen of India.

Shri Tyagi: If this sort of criticism promotes the chances of a candidate?

Shri Hajarnavis: It should be hatred.

Shri Tyagi: Not hatred. Suppose the mention of a grievance of religion or language or something in a public speech enhances the chances of the candidate?

Shri Hajarnavis: That is permitted. That is, the issue in an election should be political and should not be communal or the basis for creating enmity or hatred among classes. That is what I understood the hon. Member to say and if I may say so, I respectfully agree with him.

Shri A. C. Guha: I may here narrate an experience of mine in the 1952 elections, about a State Assembly seat within my parliamentary constituency. The Congress candidate bears the surname Ghosh. An all-India Opposition party put up a candidate the first part of whose name the Christian name and the surname were the same as the first part, Christian name and the surname of the Congress candidate. Madam, surely, you know that there is a third part in the Bengali name. Only that was different. The surname of the Opposition candidate was also Ghosh. He was not a *kayastha* Ghosh but he was a *guwala* Ghosh. Please understand the confusion. The first part of the name was the same as that of the Congress candidate; the last part, surname was also the same. The second part of the name of the Opposion candidate differed from the second part of the name of the Congress candidate. My name is Arun Chandra Guha. Generally, Chandra is not mentioned. Only Arun Guha is mentioned. The confusion created was the name and also of the caste. The caste appeal was there. That area has a large number of guwala voters. The voters were confused, particularly on the ground of caste and also on the ground of the name of the candidate they had to select. This sort of a thing is going on. Particularly religion is very often invoked. I think you may have experience of this in the constituency you were running. There are a number of places with a Muslim majority. There appeal to religion was very predominant, particularly, from the opposition side: not so much from the Congress side.

You mentioned about language. Language, surely is a political issue. But, is it always used as a political issue? It is often used as a party issue, as a means for fortering party interests. The happenings in Assam had their repercussions in Bengal. I am sure, the Opposition party will take advantage of it also in the general elections in 1962. It should be understood that what is happening in

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Assam is a purely political issue and that should be settled as a political issue in Assam. That should not have repercussions in the election either in Assam, least of all in Bengal. I agree with you, Madam, when you said that the language issue has to be settled. Surely, it has to be settled. But, it cannot be made an issue in the election. There is a candidate, say, in, Calcutta. There are a large number of Hindi-speaking people. If a candidate is a Bengali, then, the campaign goes on, he is a Bengali, don't vote for him. If a candidate is a Hindi-speaking man, the campaign goes on, he is Hindi-speaking and therefore the Bengalis should not vote. That is an unhealthy practice. That must be condemned as a disintegrating factor in our nationhood. That is why language also should be put in this clause.

There is another clause which also, I think, Shri S. M. Banerjee has opposed and that is about holding of public meetings.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): On this point, I want to ask one question. Suppose one candidate says that the rival candidate stands for the Bengali language to be considered as the principal language in a district and the other candidate says something against that, would that be considered as a propaganda carried on on linguistic basis?

Shri A. C. Guha: I cannot say . . .

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved-Sch. Tribes) *rose—*

Shri A. C. Guha: I think clarification will have to come from the Minister and then finally from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute. We can only apply our mind to the legal interpretation.

12.40 hrs.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am of the opinion, as a political being, that these are matters which have to be settled outside the election campaign, and these should not be made issues in an election campaign. But, if as happened last time in Maharashtra or Gujarat, it is made an issue then that will be a separate question, and I think that that should be looked into by Government. I am not sure about that, but generally speaking, if language is made an issue in the election simply to further the prospects or the cause of a particular candidate as against another candidate because of the language that he may speak, as was the case in Maharashtra or Gujarat, or as it may be the case in Punjab, then, it is for Government to see how they will tackle it. I do not think that that will be barred under this Bill, but I am not sure.

Mr. Chairman: According to the hon. Member, it is not barred under the new clause 3A.

Shri A. C. Guha: These things *i.e.* language, caste, religion etc. of an individual candidate should not be made an issue in an election campaign. We should face the elections as ordinary candidates. I see it from that point of view, I wish that Government will look into broader matter where language is made an issue in any election.

Shri Hynniewta: (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The hon. Member has said that language should not be made an issue in the elections. But, the hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the demand for a Punjabi Suba, the other day, said that nobody in this House was supporting the Punjabi Suba. If language is not made an issue in elections, there will be nobody in this House to support the claim of any linguistic group for reorganisation of States.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then, I was speaking about the prohibition of any public meetings even twenty-four hours before the date of polling. I think that that is also a necessary provision,

because there should be an atmosphere of quiet and calmness before the polling. Polling is by itself exciting, and if public meetings also go on just on the eve of the polling, that might disturb the proper atmosphere for holding a quiet and peaceful polling. So, I think that this is also a useful provision and it should be accepted by the House.

Then. I would like to say something about the election expenses and election petitions. In regard to election expenses, particularly, by a special resolution of this House, the Select Committee was authorised to look into the question thoroughly, but I find that the Select Committee has not done anything in regard to these points. I think that the remarks of the Election Commissioner would confirm our experience about the present position, and our experience would say that the present position is untenable. I cannot make a 100 per cent correct statement covering all the candidates, but I can say that it is very difficult for any candidate to submit an honest and true election expenses return. The Election Commissioner has suggested in this report the modification of certain rules, which, he has said, would undoubtedly save many of the candidates from lodging incorrect returns of their election expenses. If the suggestion made by the Election Commissioner is accepted, they will no longer be compelled to adopt ingenious and dubious methods for keeping the accountable amount low enough not to exceed the legal maximum. I think that in view of this very outspoken remark of the Election Commissioner, the Select Committee as also Government should have taken some steps to remedy this matter. It is not a desirable thing that knowingly we should encourage something dishonest and something which is a corrupt practice.

When it is admitted that it is almost an impossible task to submit election expenses in a true and correct form, and this has been endroesd by the remarks of the Election Commissioner also, I think the Select Committee should have taken this point into consideration.

I believe there are some amendments in this regard, and if any such amendment comes up before the House, I hope that that would not be ruled out, and the House may be pleased to consider such amendments on their merits and see that the untenable position is remedied, and something is done to make us feel that we run our elections conscientiously, and we submit our election expenses return also with a clean conscience.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am thoroughly dissatisfied with the recommendations made by the Select Committee. It will be recalled that when the motion for reference of this Bill to the Select Committee was being discussed, several points were raised in this House, because it was felt that unless a comprehensive legislation inclusive of election expenses and other such matters, is passed this Bill might not serve the purpose for which it had been brought forward. Therefore, a motion was specially adopted at the end of the dicussion that the Select Committee should consider also the provisions relating to election expenses etc. But I regret to find that in the Bill as has been reported by the Select Committee, that particular clause has not at all been considered. I do not know why Government were in such a hurry.

If it be said that the aim of this Bill is to curb communal propaganda or some such propaganda during elections, then, I would say that we have already passed a Bill seeking to amend the Indian Penal Code for that purpose, and that will be sufficient, according to me, for the present, to deal with problems of that nature.

If it had not been possible for the Select Committee to finish its deliberations within the stipulated timelimit, I think it would have been proper on their part to have asked for extension of time, for consideration of this very important matter.

Shri Hajarnavis: But, no suggestions were received.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But, suggestions could have been brought by Government themselves. When they thought of this measure, why is it that they did not consider recommendations of the Election Commission on these matters also?

Regarding the amendment of the election law, the Election Commission has suggested many things. Among those suggestions, the two most important ones relate to election expenses and Government servants. But Government have brought forward a measure, completely ignoring these recommendations. How serious the Election Commission was regarding this matter can be seen from its own remarks. After the experience that the Election Commission has gained in two successive general elections about this election expenditure, this is what they have stated:

> "It is very often alleged that candidates fined it impossible to restrict their election expenses to the legal maximum and that in order to avoid disqualification they are compelled to file incorrect accounts of their election expenses so as to keep the total expenditure incurred by them below the prescribed limit."

They further say that:

> "The Commission is constrained to record that the amendments to the Representation of the People Act, made in 1956, in so far as the account of election expenses is concerned, have rendered the entire scheme of the Act on this subject practically nugatory."

13.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, they have suggested that this particular provision should be amended, and they say that the legal maximum of election expenses may, for instance, be revised liberally to higher figures and all expenditure incurred on behalf of a candidate by his party or well-wishers with his constructive consent may be made accountable. What we find today is that there are certain limits put in the election law, namely Rs. 7000 for single-member Assembly constituencies, Rs. 15,000 for single-member Parliamentary constituencies and so on. But what do we find in actual experience?

This expenditure excludes the expenditure incurred by the political parties. Besides, the Election Commission goes so far as to say that if one strictly follows the letter of the law, then, a candidate can make this law quite inoperative by purchasing petrol and other things necessary for the election just prior to the filing of the nomination paper, because we have limited the election expenditure to expenditure incurred during a particular period only before the elections and that alone comes within the purview of this Act.

Therefore, what we find is that political parties are free to spend any amount. We have seen this recently in Orissa. It is a very recent experience which has been gained and is very relevant when we are considering this Bill. Government should have made up their mind on this and come forward with their suggestion. A public controversy is raging all over the country. An experienced statesman like Shri C. Rajagopalachari has said that the democratic method is going to fail, and people would have no faith in it, if we do not curb this tendency of spending any amount of money without any limit whatsoever. In the Orissa election, the Congress Party purchased 160 jeeps for 140 candidates.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): 162.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not an expenditure. It has been sold again.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): At a profit.

Shri P. K. Deo: To the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is alleged that these jeeps were conveniently made available to the Congress Party by recourse to administrative methods which is objectionable.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is not correct.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is a paper transaction.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In this connection, a letter was addressed to the Prime Minister, and reply has been received. It says that it is not the practice with the Defence Ministry to give permits to any party for the supply of jeeps. Whenever they require jeeps, they place their order with the Director of Supplies and Disposals, and the Director of Supplies and Disposals, as a rule, would place the order naturally with Mahindra and Mahindra who are the sole agents of these jeeps. It may also happen—for which the Defence Ministry is not to be made responsible—that some jeeps which have been rejected by the Defence Ministry may be made available to Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, who was running the elections. This is the reply received.

Shri Tyagi: Were the jeeps bought from Mahindra and Mahindra or from the Defence Ministry? Let that be made clear.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is a serious allegation. Our information is that the jeeps were purchased from Mahindra and Mahindra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow two or three speeches simultaneously.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not giving way.

Government may contradict it if what I am saying is not a true fact. We have received formal reply to a letter addressed to the Prime Minister.

Shri Tyagi: Why bring in the Defence Ministry here when they were bought from Mahindra and Mahindra?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I can show you instances which it is very difficult to prove in court or take in a petition to a tribunal, because of the rule that you have to deposit so much amount and again incur expenditure to such an extent, which may be much more than what you have actually spent in the elections.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I ask the hon. Member....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not yielding. He may move on further from jeeps.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am only moving to money. It has been rightly alleged that villagers have been paid money. I know an instance; for 150 boats, Rs. 300 were paid to a particular village.

Shri Hajarnavis: Has an election petition been filed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Law Minister wants to know whether there was any election petition filed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is the point I am making.

Shri Hajarnavis: My point is that if an election petition has been filed, he is not right in referring to it here.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There has been an election petition against Shri B. Patnaik. The Law Minister can go into it. In the petition, the numbers of 40 jeeps have also been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is only an allegation still to be proved before the tribunal.

Shri Hajarnavis: The matter being *sub judice* cannot be referred to here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly what I am saying.

It may have been alleged in the election petition by one party. But what turns out ultimately has yet to be known.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): The hon. Minister specifically asked whether there has been any election petition, for which he got the answer, that it has been filed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His further objection is that since it is under inquiry, it should not be referred to here.

Shri Amjad Ali: Then why should he ask the question and elicit the answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was to ask the second question.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is so obvious.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: My point is that because party expenditure is not included in the term of 'election expenses', the party goes on spending any amount.

Shri Ranga: Crores.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The result is that it has become parctically impossible for any common man in this country to fight elections.

Shri Ranga: Or his party.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Which party?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Congress Party in Orissa.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Other parties are also doing it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It has spent Rs. 40,000—45,000 in single constituencies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Were the accounts kept by the hon. Member?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Their accounts are, as you know, said to be public property. They collect it from public organisations; companies will donate and write it in their accounts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sugar magnates.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must be sure of his facts which he cannot prove.

Shri Surandranath Dwivedy: If you want, I can prove it, not in this House or in a court of law. I can convince you. My point, as has been suggested by the Election Commission, is this. If we really want that elections should be fair and proper opportunities should be given to every voter in this country to exercise his right properly, we have to device ways and means to ensure that. This is a serious matter. I do not raise this point because the Congress Party has resorted to it. That is not so. I raise this because this is not an isolated case. My friends belonging to other States will know after a perio that this money power that h emerged in one corner will also co and probably affect all our friends over the country. As a result, it affect the democratic apparatus democratic functioning in this country. Therefore, I am making this point, when we are considering an amendment to this very important measure. Hence I make an appeal. There is no hurry to rush this Bill through. We can refer this matter again to the Select Committee, or the Minister himself may come forward with Government's suggestions regarding this matter. We do not know what is the reaction of Government to this suggestion of the Eelection Commission.

Shri Hajarnavis: Why should not the hon. Member himself bring forward an amendment?

Shri Ranga: Why do not the Government do it? He has already put the question. Government do not give the answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: This is not the function of the Opposition alone.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The next point I want to make concerns government servants. The Election Commission has also stated this—and I think it is a very good thing—about government servants. There is a demand in this country by a certain party that the Ministry should not function when elections are ordered.

Shri Ranga: That is our view. And, probably, the whole intention is that the government machinery should not be used, for purposes of election.

14 hrs.

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I agree with the Election Commission that by and large complaints against government servants being partial are rare in this country. But, even then it is necessary that we provide in the Act itself to make it foolproof. Therefore, the Election Commission has suggested:—

> "In the interests of keeping the entire body of public servants impartial and immune from political influences the Commission would recommend that the provisions of the original Act in this regard should be restored and a candidate should be penalised for obtaining the assistance of any Government servant without distinction of status or category. Pseudo-Government servants like village officers who are not village accountants may, however, be excluded from the ban."

They have even suggested, I think, that the previous clause relating to corrupt practices should be restored. Why not Government accept this view?

About the Bill itself generally I do not want to discuss. My hon. friend, Shri Amjad Ali will probably deal with those matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If given time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I hope he will be given some time. One thing I want to point out is this. Everybody would agree with the proposition that extraneous matters should not be brought into elections and that elections should be conducted in such a manner that only political principles or election manifestos or differences of political views between the parties should be discussed. But since we are putting a ban on controversies like language and other things, I ask are we ignoring the fact that there are other greater appeals than religion and language which influence elections—that is appeal in the name of Gandhiji and Nehru.

I may tell you that in the Orissa elections calendars were published and circulated in which a supposed conversation between Gandhiji and Nehru was published in Oriya. Gandhiji is handing over this country to Nehru and is blessing Bijoy Patnaik and telling him, 'You are the person who will ultimately carry out my message to the country.' Are these appeals not more objectionable?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When did this conversation purport to have taken place?

Shri Tyagi: After Gandhiji died. Fifteen years after Gandhiji died.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the question I have put to him. When did this conversation purport to have taken place?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: When Gandhiji was living he did this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Patnaik was not there at the time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He was not there; but in the clander he is very much there. Any man who reads and who does not know when Shri Pantnaik came into politics would, certainly, come to the conclusion that when this conversation took place between Gandhiji and Nehru not only did Gandhiji make Nehru his successor but Gandhiji also gave blessings to Shri Patnaik that with the money and property that he had acquired by questionable means he should utilise that for the victory of the Congress in Orissa.

Shri Hajarnavis: Is it proper to refer to him here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I see there are a very large number of members who want to participate. I hope hon. Members would confine themselves to relevant points so that I can ablige a large number.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ten minutes for each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that agreeable?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It may be strictly enforced.

An Hon. Member: Those who initiate on behalf of parties may be given 15 minutes.

Shri Tyagi: I would suggest that the whole House agrees that today there are fissiparous tendencies in the country which are detrimental both to the integrity and unity of India and they must be put down. I entirely agree with the spirit in which this Bill has been brought forward. But I think it is rather a wrong way to proceed to curb these etndencies through Bills or laws. The laws are only deterrent. The tendencies have to be fought constructively and people have to be brought together and united by some means other than law. To say that because the law is deterrent and therefore there would be fear would not help you.

Supposing we go on suppressing and inflicting threats of this sort, threats of imprisonment for 2 years or 3 years, to avoid the free expression of their views linguistically or on religion in elections, the result would be that the tendencies would go deep down or underground and it would be difficult to check. When people make some such speeches creating hatred between classes, those people become unpopular ultimately with the electorate and that is the best deterrent for such persons. If such persons are defeated once, twice or thrice, people will learn a lesson that to talk of communal bias is detrimental to their interests in elections. That is the best way. Nobody would talk about it. Everybody would claim that he believes in unity because the electorate stands for unity. Therefore, I would very much welcome these communal-minded people to come forward on public platforms and talk ill against anybody. Let them do it so that they can learn a lesson at the time of elections.

Why are Government afraid of such tendencies? The electorate would r... them down; and, in future, there would not be any such tendencies. (*Interruptions*). But if we try to suppress them by means of law, those tendencies would go deep down and there will be secret parties.

I accept the simple suggestion given by our hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, that any meeting held in any religious place would disqualify that candidate. That alone would make sure that these religious places are not used for political purposes at all. This is a better and simpler method to curb these tendencies. This could be done. So, my submission is that this sort of restrictions on expressions of opinion in public meetings would prove to be a

detriment to the very cause for which we have brought this Bill. This is my feeling. I am a man of the masses and I know how the masses feel about these things.

It is not possible by a piece of legislation to abolish caste. The castes are there and it will take centuries for them to vanish. Therefore, why bother about this?

In the Constitution a right has been given to the minorities.

> "Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

I am afraid that this Bill may come into clash with this article 29.

Shri Hajarnavis: Not at all.

Shri Tyagi: If a person stands and says, 'I belong to this community. I am a citizen residing in this territory of India and I have a distinct language and script and culture. I would like such persons to be sent to Parliament would protect my language when a law is made and I want to use the House for the purpose of protecting these things', would it be wrong? The best method of protecting the language and culture is law and the most legitimate method is through the legislature. Therefore, he may advocate that just for the purpose of protecting his right, given to him by the Constitution, he wants to send somebody to Parliament who would protect his language, culture etc. How can you apply such curbs mentioned here? He must speak out his mind freely. Let them do what they like. People are wise enough to see whom to send. They will never send people who are so bigotted or prejudiced against one another. But that is another matter. The motive is good here.

Another objection is that law should not be made by any political party as a forum for propaganda. This smacks of propaganda; it is very sloganish. I agree with the principle of the Bill. But I feel that it will not be helpful.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I explain the difference to the hon. Member?

Shri Tyagi: This time would be credited against his time.

Shri Hajarnavis: If he were to say: vote for me because I am going to promote Bengali or Hindi language, that is permitted. But if he were to say: vote for me because I speak Hindi or Bengali or to say: do not vote for him because he speaks another language—that will come within this section.

Shri Tyagi: If you ask Prof. Ranga to stand from my constituency, I will surely say: do not vote for Prof. Ranga; he does not know your language; he will not understand your grievances; vote for me; he belongs to the south and he will never understand your grievances. Have I not that right to say so?

Shri Ranga: He says: no.

Shri Tyagi: There are many matters which will arise. I can argue with my electorate: why vote for a man who will not understand you at all? I will defeat him and his security will be forfeited. The purpose is very well served by one clause—No. 23:

> "The appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent to vote or refrain from voting for any person on the ground of his religion, race, caste, community or language, the use of, or appeal to, religious symbols or the use of, or appeal to, national symbols, such as the national flag or the national emblem for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate."

Shri Hajarnavis: If a Muslim candidate were to say to the people: 'most of you, the majority, are Muslims and I am also a Muslim; I can represent you much better than the Hindu candidate' would Shri Tyagi permit such an appeal?

Shri Tyagi: To me it does not matter. I will appeal to the Muslims and say: this gentleman has been in the Muslim League and while there were riots I was—and not he—fighting for you and so vote for me because I will protect the Muslims. I will appeal to them to go with me.

Shri Ranga: They may not vote for you.

Shri Tyagi: Whether they vote for me or not, that is a different thing. But that is the best way of educating. Anyway, clause 23 which I have read out would serve the purpose because it is all comprehensives. But after that, in clause 23, they have added another 23 (3A). What for? I do not understand. It reads:

> "The promotion of, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds or religion, race, caste, community, or language, by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate."

Are we enacting any law? There must be some dignity in the law. We cannot go on repeating every time. In the previous clause, we sought to control it and now, in connection with hatred, we repeat the whole clause round the word 'hatred'. This is redundant and unnecessary. Why make it a propaganda Act? For the purpose of law, 23(3) was enough. But that is not all. We say in clause 24 again:

> "Any person who in connection with an election under this Act promotes or attempts to promote on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

This is there already in the Indian Penal Code; we passed it yesterday. It is being repeated here? Then why not bring the other clauses relating to theft and robbery? This is exactly what we said yesterday in clause 153A of the Indian Penal Code and it is being reproduced here. This Act should not be used for this purpose. Let us be quite grave and serious and put in only what is essential. But here it is redundant and repetitive. It makes it cheaper and it will not have the effect which we want it to have. Unfortunately, this draft has come from somewhere but now the Select Committee is responsible for it and I cannot accuse the Ministry about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga—Shri Bharucha—Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir,....

An Hon. Member: Shri Ranga is here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to speak?

Shri Ranga: Sir, I thought that you called somebody else, that is why I was looking at everybody. Generally I do not wish to stand in the way of anybody else getting a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I called Shri Ranga; he did not stand up; I called Shri Bharucha; he was hesitant. Then I called Mr. Deo.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have already started.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am afraid that there is something wrong in the microphone system, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have some trouble in my ear but I did not know that the trouble is with the hon. Members also.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we find that the basis of the amending Bill is the report of the Election Commission on the second General Election. We further find that some of the recommendations have already been implemented by an amendment of the parent Act in 1958 and some others have been incorporated in the rules for the conduct of election, in 1961. I cannot understand why there should be this piecemeal legislation. After all this is the biggest democracy functioning in the world and all the eyes of the world are rivetted on the proper working of our democracy and we should have a foolproof election law. I cannot understand why such piece-meal legislations be brought forward. We can as well have comprehensive legislation to amend this Act. Especially when a full mandate was given to the Select Committee to make any recommendations on any of the subjects regarding election. I think that it could have very well made some new changes in the amending Bill. But the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee does not fulfil our expectations. The most glaring of all is that no mention has been made to control the election expenses.

Paragraph 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons further says as follows:

> "The Election Commission, after reconsidering the other recommendations contained in the report, and reviewing the entire election law in the light of recent experience...."

I do not think the Ministry has been benefited by the light of recent experience in Orissa. It has not taken cognizance of the various corrupt and other malpractices that have been resorted to in the last mid-term elections in my own State.

In this conection, the previous speaker, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, has pointed out certain glaring instances of all these malpractices. I am not going to repeat them, but, at the same time, I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out in this House how the various methods were used to deceive the voters. The mid-term elections in my own State have been a mockery at poverty, ignorance and simplicity of the voters of my State. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy pointed out a certain pamphlet, and I place it on the Table of the House.* Here it is. It has published a photograph, showing the talk which is going on between Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, and the writing under it is in Oriya which I translate:

> "In a very feeble voice, the voice of Mahatma Gandhi comes from Heaven, saying that you have taken charge of the Congress organisation, and my full blessings."

It is signed by Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik.

I do not like to mention the actual amount spent by the party in power for the election purposes, but, at the same time, with all confidence, I beg to submit that in a booklet issued to the Congress workers, it was clearly mentioned that "Amog Ashtra", that is, the infallible instrument should be used on the last night. That means the vote-purchasing power of money should be used on the last night, on the voters. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it addressed to the Rajas and Maharajas?

Shri P. K. Deo: No. It was addressed to the Congress workers. Regarding the 162 jeeps which were mentioned by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. I can say this. I can quote from the statement of no less a person than Shri

*Permission to lay the pamphlet on the Table was not accorded.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Biswanath Dass, the former Chief Minister who, while supporting the action taken by the P. C. C. chief, said that 162 jeeps were nothing and that he could have procured many more jeeps.

In this conection, the question arises this way: for a private individual to procure a jeep, he will have to wait for three to six months till his quota comes. But overnight, 162 jeeps were procured, and they were used in the election machinery. Considering all these things combined together; I beg to submit that the Congress propapaganda and publicity had reached such a low level of falsehood and crudeness—the manner in which the voters were bribed and tempted with dhoties, saries, cash, and donations to temples and *patasalas*—that the entire electioneering was perverted to a scandal. I will be failing in my duty if such serious matters are not brought to light, especially in this House. It is an open secret that the Congress hierarchy had contemptuously disregarded the Constitution and has struck at the very roots of the principles of democracy. If these maters are allowed to continue, I am very sorry to remark that it will be the deathknell of democracy in this country.

The major amendment in this Bill is clause 23 which seeks to amend section 123 of the principal Act. There is nothing to object really, but the only objection to my mind is the question of language. So far, the formation of States on a linguistic basis has been accepted by this House. If we go through the former resolutions of the Indian National Congress, you will find that it was a regular feature, at each and every session of the Congress, to pass a resolution in favour of the formation of States on a linguistic basis. This matter has not been settled. There are tracts which have not been integrated into their parent States. There are outlying Oriya tracts in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh which should have been integrated in Orissa. The preservation of the rights of linguistic minorities in those tracts is a fundamental right which has been guaranteed under the Constitution. If questions like this will not form the main plank of the platform of electioneering, I cannot understand what else could form the plank. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hajarnavis: It has not been prohibited under the present law.

Shri P. K. Deo: The law is like this. Even in spite of the assurance of the hon. Minister on the floor of the House, the law today is stretched to such an extent that the entire election could be made invalid. So, to be very explicit, I would suggest that the amendment so ably moved by the lady Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, should be adopted. It would be most unfair to debar persons from fighting the elections on these issues. For a State party like the Ganatantra Parishad, such an issue is the main plank to preserve the right of the Oriya minorities in the outlying Oriya tracts and the integration or unification of those areas in the Orissa State. If the intention of this Bill is to ban that move, then, I strongly oppose it.

Secondly, a referendum is the internationally accepted principle to assess any public opinion. In the case of Maharashtra we have seen that in the 1957 elections, the entire Maharasht rians voted against the Congress, b cause they did not accept the decisi of the Government to have a bilingu Bombay State. If the opportuni had been denied to the Maharastrian they would have been nowhere. Then people may have to resort to unconstitutional methods like fasting, violence, etc.

Regarding clause 3A to section 123, I beg to submit that I entirely agree with the views of Shri Tyagi. It is redundant. Only yesterday, we passed a similar legislation by amending the Indian Penal Code and there is absolutely no use in incorporating the

same provisions here. I think they have been reproduced here, word for word, in clause 3A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. K. Deo: I shall make one more point before I sit down. Regarding the bifurcation of the double-member constituencies, I would like to point out in this House that by dividing the double-member constituencies, we thought that our efficiency in conducting the elections would automatically improve. In 1952, the entire elections in the double-member assembly constituencies were finished in a single day. But in the mid-term elections, we found that there was a staggering in polling. The entire polling which could have been finished on one day was stretched for a period of seven days, even though the constituencies were divided into single-member constituencies. That put the party with resources in an advantageous position so that they could mobilise their resources. I think in future this should be stopped and there should be polling on one day.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think the Government have done a right good thing in inserting a new sub-section (3A) in section 123 of the principal Act. Actually what has been done is, you can speak about language, caste etc., and your genuine grievances, if any, but the promotion of or attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different castes or classes of citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language, by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent for furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election has been sought to be curbed and has been made a corrupt practice. So, there should not be any reasonable, objection to this. If we want national integration. It is actually to curb the fissiparous tendencies that are raising their heads. Before we attained independence, there was, practically at least for political purposes no appeal to castes. Now we find tha appeals to casts and classes is profitable at the time of elections and we are really prostituting that mentality of the people. So, I believe the Government have done a very good and right thing in providing this new sub-section (3A).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may move forward a bit. He is not audible.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: As a matter of fact, even the opposite benches have not disapproved of section (3) which says:

> "(3) The appeal by a candidate or his agent by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, to vote or refrain from voting on grounds of caste, race, community or religion or the use of, or appeal to, religions symbols or the use of, or appeal to, national symbols, such as the national flag or the national emblem, for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election." etc.

I think section (3A) simply makes it more effective and more specific. I, therefore, wholeheartedly support this section.

Regarding clause 28, it seeks to insert a new section 127A. Section 127A (1) says:

> "(1) No person shall print any circular, placard, pamphlet or poster having a reference to an election...." etc.

This is a very wholesome thing and I welcome it, because we have come across many pamphlets with very objectionable statements against candidates and they have practically no remedy. Therefore, this clause is absolutely necessary. But I think sub-clause (2) is a little bit irksome. It will cause inconvenience and practical difficulty, because hand presses are not rare for such clandestine and

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

offensive publications and even registered presses can be used for such pamphlets with faked declarations and faked attesting witnesses. But it will create some practical difficulties for *bona fide* candidates and publishers away from towns. I would ask the Ministry to consider whether as a matter of fact, this sub-clause is necesary or not. Of course section 127A (1) should be retained, but sub-clause (2) may be conveniently deleted. It is not made an election offence. Therefore, it is not such a fundamental thing. But some innocent people will be put into trouble, because their opponents, by the use of hand presses, can make faked election pamphlets and faked attesting witnesses and foist them against their opponents. Therefore, they can create difficulties against *bona fide* printers and publishers.

Sub-clause (3) says that the printer of every such circular, etc. shall immediately after the circular is printed, send one printed copy thereof together with the declaration to the returing officer. Of course, if the literal meaning of the word "immediately" is insisted upon, it will create an absolutely absurd position. Of course that cannot be done. The court may construe that "immediately" may mean "within a reasonable", but may construe differently. Law has to be specific as far as possible and it should not allow any dubious interpretations. Therefore, I would ask the Ministry to consider whether instead of "immediately", within a reasonable time" can be substituted.

I have one more point....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Are we not having non-official business now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member, Shri Ghosh, had written to me that he had to go away today and so I gave him an opportunity. Otherwise, at 2-30 non-official business should have been taken up.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: There is an amendment; I shall ask my friend to speak about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is good. This would be continued on the next day.

14.35 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th August, 1961."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14:36½ hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL*

(*Amendment of Section 5*) by Shri L. Achaw Singh

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move for leave to

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 1st August, 1961.

introduce a Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. The hon. Member is absent.

14.37 hrs.

FIXATION OF PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS BILL—(*by Shri Jhulan Sinha*)—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 18th August, 1961:

> "That the Bill to provide for fixation of prices of foodgrains be taken into consideration."

ut of 1½ hours allotted, 1 hour and minutes were taken up on the 18th gust and 16 minutes are now avail-e. Shri Raghunath Singh may tinue and finish quickly.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक खाद्यान्न के मूल्यांकन का सम्बन्ध है, यह मूल्यांकन ऐसे वैज्ञानिक आधार पर होना चाहिये कि जो हमारे काश्तकार हैं उनको कुछ फायदा हो । अगर आर्थिक दृष्टि से काश्तकार को फायदा नहीं होगा तो चाहे हम कितना भी प्लान बनायें वह कामयाब नहीं होगा, वह तभी कामयाब होगा जब कि काश्तकार को कुछ फायदा होगा ।

आज आप देखें कि काश्तकार ईख ज्यादा बोता है । इसका यही कारण है कि ईख की आल इण्डिया प्राइस निश्चित है । काश्तकार को मालूम है कि उसको गन्ने से निश्चित फायदा होगा । पर खाद्यान्न के बारे में उसको पता नहीं कि उसको कितना फायदा होगा । काश्तकार जानता है कि अगर वह एक एकड़ में ईख बोएगा तो उसको इतना लाभ होगा । लेकिन खाद्यान्न का यह हाल है कि उसकी कोई कीमत निश्चित नहीं है, इसलिये उसको पता नहीं कि खाद्यान्न बोने से उसको फायदा होगा या नहीं । उदाहरण के लिये आज धान का भाव तीन सेर का है, कल चार सेर हो जाता है और परसों ६ सेर का हो जाता है । तो किसान परेशान हो जाता है कि धान बोने में उसको फायदा होगा या नहीं ।

इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप खाद्यान्न की फ्लोर प्राइस मुकर्रर कर दें और उसके बाद मारकेट प्राइस तै करें । हम को यह नियम बनाना चाहिये कि फ्लोर प्राइस के बाद जो मारकेट प्राइस हो उसके अनुसार किसान का अनाज बेचा जाए ।

आप देखें कि हमने अमरीका से इतना ज्यादा गेहूं मंगा लिया है कि हम अपने देश के खाद्यान्न की प्राइस को रेग्यूलेट कर सकते हैं । हमारे पास खाद्यान्न का इस समय एक रिजर्व बन गया है । ऐसी स्थिति में हम देश में खाद्यान्न की प्राइसलेवल को रेग्यूलेट कर सकते हैं ।

हमारे देश की ९० प्रतिशत जनता खेती पर निर्भर है । इसलिये जब तक उसको आप खाद्यान्न की बिक्री से समुचित लाभ नहीं देंगे तब तक जनता में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करने

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

की प्रेरणा और उत्साह कैसे आएगा । आप इस बिल को स्वीकार करें या न करें लेकिन इस सिद्धान्त को आपको अवश्य स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि खाद्यान्न की कीमत निश्चत की जाए ।

मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में रूस का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । वहां भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होता क्योंकि वहां हर चीज के दाम निश्चित हैं । अगर एक फाउन्टेनपैन का दाम मास्को में एक रुपया है तो पोर्ट आर्थर में भी उसका दाम एक ही रुपया होगा, उजबेगिस्तान में भी वही दाम होगा । इसलिये वहां भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता । कम से कम उन्होंने अपना एकोनामिकल आधार इतना सुन्दर बनाया है कि सारे देश में एक प्राइस है लिहाजा ब्लैक मार्केट का कोई सवाल नहीं होता है ।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद्यान्न का एक भाव देश में होना चाहिये ताकि खाद्यान्न में जो ब्लैक मार्केट होती है वह एक दम से बन्द हो जाय । इस वास्ते मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि आप इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करें और काश्तकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियतें दें ताकि वह खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में अपना ज्यादा से ज्यादा मन लगायें । आप खाद्यान्न की प्राइस का एक एक मल्यांकन अवश्य करें ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am all in favour of the principle behind this Bill, and I am very glad that this opportunity has been taken by my hon. friend to introduce this Bill in order to bring this particular important question prominently to the notice of this House as well as the country. Only as a matter of principle, Government I think has already conceded that it is its duty to see that agricultural prices are maintained at a reasonable level. I would like them also be concede the other associate principle that agricultural prices should be maintained at a remunerative level.

Secondly, I think Government has also conceded during the Third Five Year Plan the need for fixing and announcing agricultural prices well in advance of the sowing time or the harvest time, so that peasants would know what prices they could expect for their produce and therefore decide according to their planning.

But what steps have Government taken so far or propose to take in order to implement these two pious declarations of theirs as embodied in the Third Five Year Plan? If one reads very carefully the chapter on price policy in the Third Five Year Plan one gets the impression that although Government has paid lipsympathy to these two needs of our peasants, Government all the time has kept in its mind the need for it to keep down prices in general that is what they say: 'in general.' But, at the same time, they go on repeatedly saying that the price levels in our country are dependent upon mostly pric[illegible] of cereals, because our economy [illegible] considered to be a cereal economy a[illegible] our wage-earners, the lower mid[illegible] class people, the government em[illegible] yees and others spent so much m[illegible] on cereals than upon other comm[illegible] ties. So it all comes to this, that [illegible] emphasis upon the need for keep. down the prices, if possible by bring ing down the price levels, is to be implemented only by depressing and keeping down the agricultural prices. Therefore, there is very great need indeed for the Government to decide, and give an assurance in regard to that, upon the need for relating agricultural prices and price levels with the price levels prevailing for all other commodities. That is to say,

the general price level should be related to the agricultural price level and *vice-versa* just as the working class wages and wage levels are sought to be related to the cost of living index. That kind of relationship has got to be established. Whether Government has made up its mind in regard to this particular matter or not, it is not clear so far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned. It is high time that Government give that assurance to the country, that they would not yield to the pressure from all those non-agricultural classes for a virtually unilateral depression or suppression of agricultural price levels in the interest of their passion for economic development, industrial development and so on.

Thirdly, sometime ago Government had given an assurance to the country that they were going to constitute some agricultural commission in order to assure our peasants a reasonable level or at least a minimum level of prices, but when it came to implementation something or the other happened ebtween the Ministry concerned and the whole Cabinet or the Cabinet and the Planning Commission and they were not able to give any practical shape to their own proposal. If they were to have any kind of a nominal commission that would not be enough, because that commission should have the necessary powers and those powers should also be backed by the necessary funds and financial equipments.

Now, Government has taken sufficient care, I think, in the interest of the consumers as a whole and not only the non-agricultural classes. By building up, what they call, a buffer-stock, not only by purchasing our own surplus supplies but also by importing huge quantities of wheat and rice from other countries, they hope, and they are managing also, to keep down the price level so far as the food front is concerned.

Have they taken, have they begun to take, have they at least decided to begin to take necessary steps similarly, practical steps, effective steps, in order to maintain the agricultural prices? In America these steps had been taken for years. For the last more than 20 years American farmers have been given this protection. So is the case with the Scandinavian countries. Even such a conservative country as England where the general majority of the people happen to be non-agriculturists and also urban people, has taken such protective steps and they have been implemented there. Their farmers are assured of not only a minimum price level but also a remunerative price level. The same thing can be said of Austalia, New Zealand and even Japan. Ours seems to be the only country, the only exception and yet we pride ourselves upon the fact that we have the largest area of cultivable land available and brought under cultivation. To whose credit does it go. It goes to the credit of our peasants. Yet, what is the return that we give to them? What is the assurance that we give to them? Till now our Government have not played fair with them.

There was a Committee appointed with my hon. friend Shri Krishnappa as Chairman in order to study the ways and means by which the prices could be fixed. Before that committee made its recommendations, another committee known as the Asoka Mehta Committee was appointed. They made their recommendations also. They wanted to hold our peasants hand and foot tied down and then deny them the freedom to sell their produce in the open market by socialising marketing in agricultural produce. At the same time, their recommendation in favour of stabilisation of agricultural prices was given a go-by by the Ministry concerned as well as the Government as a whole. And, recently there were these abortive proposals—it is not that they appeared to be abortive proposals but they also proved to be abortive proposals—made by the new Food Minister. In the light of all these things, is it

[Shri Ranga]

not high time for the Government not merely to be satisfied with expressing its pious hopes in the Third Five Year Plan but really to take definite administrative as well as legislative steps to provide the necessary assurance for our farmers?

It may not be possible for them to start fixing the price for all the agricultural produce to begin with, but they should certainly start with some of the most important foodgrains, oilseeds and fibres. They have not done up till now. Very recently we had the sad story of the plight of the jute growers. The Union Government and the West Bengal Government were confabulating with each other in order to assure these people a decent enough price and in order to assure themselves of a rising quantum of production of jute. Why is it that more and more land is being diverted to non-food crops? It is because of the failure of the Government in this direction. And what is more, even in the Third Plan Government have paid a great compliment to our peasants by saying that they are expecting increase in the production of almost every agricultural produce. Is there one produce, let them say, where they expect lower production? No, only more and more. But who is going to do it? Not the Government, but the farmers themselves without any outside help. A fresh instance of the failure of the Government has been displayed today morning when we put a question how is it that the fertilizers produced in Nangal Fertilizers are not made available to the south, which is badly in need of it, because of the failure of the railways. Therefore, it is the Government which is failing, not the farmers. And the farmers who were responsible for this kind of economic development during the last fifteen years deserve a better deal. I hope my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of this Ministry will find greater strength from this debate and will be able to give a little more strength to the shoulder of our own farmers.

Shri P. K. Deo *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, there is no time. We have consumed those 16 minutes.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Considering that ours is an agricultural country and this Bill relates to agriculture, the time may be extended by one hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the turn of the next member may perhaps not come. That is being dinned into my ears from this side by the hon. Member who has to move his own Bill for consideration. That is the difficulty. Now the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M. Thomas): At the outset, I may observe that the Government is in complete sympathy with the objective of this Bill. The objective is very laudable and I should congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Jhulan Sinha, for having brought forward this Bill and raised a question of vital importance to the agricultural economy of this country. I fully share the concern of the mover and also the other hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill, but I am opposing this Bill, not because, I have no sympathy with the objectives, as I have already stated....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Why this explanation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: ..but because of other considerations and because of the impracticability of the measure envisaged in this Bill. I will come to that a little later.

I shall presently deal with the policy that is now being pursued by the Government so that it may satisfy the hon. Members who have raised several doubts regarding this question. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, the reputed champion of the farmers, has referred to the policy laid down in the Third Plan and he has welcomed that, although the Third Plan as such is being hated by him. In order that I

may make the position of the Government clear rearding this matter. I may refer the hon. Members to Chapter VII of the Third Plan under the heading "Price Policy for the Third Plan", paras 28 and 29. I will read here a few sentences from the Plan.

"The producer of good grains must get a reasonable return. The farmer, in other words, should be assured that the prices of foodgrains and the other commodities that he produces will not be allowed to fall below a reasonable minimum. The Third Five Year Plan postulates extended use of fertilisers and adoption of improved practices by the farmer. The farmer should have the necessary incentive to make these investments and to put in a larger effort. A policy designed to prevent sharp fluctuations in prices and to guarantee a certain minimum level is essential in the interest of increased production. It is important also that the appropriate measures or policies should be enunciated and announcd well in time to ensure that the benefit accrues to the farmer."

Later on, it says:

"It should be known that throughout the Plan period Government would buy if prices of foodgrains tended to sag and would sell if they tended to rise. While imports have assisted and will assist for some time more in adding to the stocks with Government, it will be essential more and more to add to these stocks by domestic purchases, as production increases. Similarly, whenever or wherever in the country prices of foodgrains tend to rise, Government should be prepared to sell adequate quantities from its stocks. These open market operations need to be undertaken flexbly and at a large number of places, so that their impact is felt directly at the points where it is needed."

I took the time of the House in reading these principles that have been laid down in this Chapter because, as far as this question is concerned, Government is having a pragmatic approach to this whole question, not being governed by doctrinnaire considerations such as fixation of minimum prices and other things.

As far as this Government is concerned, the House knows that in 1954-55 when the prices of foodgrains tended to fall to uneconomic levels the Government of India announced price support for important cereals and gram and made purchases at those prices, although substantial quantities were not purchased because soon after the prices began to rise. It shows that the policy of price support is something which has been accepted by the Government even as early as 1954-55. The support prices were, however, not statutory minimum prices and sales and purchases beyond these prices were not legally prohibited. Now the hon. mover of this Bill wants not only to fix the minimum statutory price, but also prohibit on threat of punishment any sales even by a farmer below that price. A farmer cannot sell his produce below the minimum price, even if he is willing to do that because of his difficulties. Otherwise, he would be punished for that. Of course, I am not depending on such loopholes that we have found in the Bill for opposing it. We should be guided by larger considerations rather than the defects noticed in the Bill.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are doing the same thing in regard to sugar.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may recapitulate for a moment what the measures taken by the Government were in the matter of giving support to the agricultural producer. In June 1957 Government had given an assurance to the agriculturists that the prices of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities would not be

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

allowed to fall below economic levels and that they would take suitable steps from time to time to achieve this end.

Shri Ranga: After they have fallen below the economic levels?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even now the general level of prices have been quite high and I do not think there is any scope at present for announcing any support price or for making any purchases on that basis.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Have you defined "economic level"?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The House will recollect that both the Central Government and the State Governments in the past 4-5 years were making internal purchases of some of the foodgrains at the maximum controlled price or prices otherwise laid down for the purpose. We announced the maximum controlled price in Andhra and, in fact, we requisitioned certain stocks. We were also purchasing on voluntary basis. That has been the case in other States, like Madhya Pradesh, also and these prices which we announced, the maximum controlled price at which we purchase, have been fixed on a level fair to producers as well as to consumers and Government purchases at those rates have prevented the market prices going below the economical levels.

Shri Ranga: Which was that economic level?

15 hrs.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would come to the difficulties also which have to be countenanced in arriving at this particular economic level.

In the State of Assam the minimum prices payable to the grower have been laid down by the State Government. In pursuance of our policy of giving a reasonable price to the grower and also to keep up the prices at a level which would not be hard on the consumer, bigger zones have been formed as in the case of the eastern rice zone comprising the States of Orissa and West Bengal in order to ensure a better price for the producer of surpuls States. Similarly, permission to move wheat and rice from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra and Gujarat has provided support to falling prices in Madhya Pradesh. More recently wheat within the country and also on the purchase of indigenous wheat by the roller flour mills in the open market. These various steps, the House would admit, have enabled the producer to get a reasonable price for his produce.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, no.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Complaints are being heard that the prices even now are prevailing at a higher level which can not be afforded by the poor consumer.

When you refer to the Bill, you will find that my hon. friend, Shri Jhulan Sinha wants to prescribe a minimum price not only for one or two commodities, as has been suggested by Shri Ranga. He defines foodgrains like this:

> "'food grains' means paddy, wheat Gram, maize and their products and includes Jawar, Bajra and other coarse grains used for consumption by human beings for maintenance of life,"

Think of a situation in which the Government would be statutorily joined and, maybe, commanded by this House to fix prices for all the food grains within this country. It would be impracticable. It is all right to say that we can start with one or two grains. That will necessarily have [illegible] effect on other food grains too. So the commodities dealt with by the hon. Member are so numerous that it is not possible of practical application or enforcement. I have already stated with regard to the steps taken by the Government.

Through his Bill, Shri Jhulan Sinha wants to stipulate that, namely,—

> "Whoever sells, purchases or aids and abets the sale and purchase of food grains at a price

lower than that fixed by the Government shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months:"

The Bill also provides that the Central Government should make rules laying down the formula for calculation of the price of food grains and that these rules, after they are made, should be laid before both the Houses of Parliament and should be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make. In other words, the Bill provides for the fixation of statutory minimum prices of food grains. The levels at which prices should be fixed are also not left to the discretion of Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, said that for all time we cannot fix a price. It can only be on an *ad hoc* basis. Even in the case of maximum controlled prices, speaking from experience, it has been very difficult to enforce them. So, much less would be the possibility and practicability of enforcing statutory minimum prices. It would be readily agreed that it would not be possible to enforce a statutorily fixed price by penalties as fine and imprisonment as contemplated in the Bill. It would be even more difficult to enforce statutorily fixed minimum prices than the maximum prices since there is nothing to prevent a needy farmer from disposing of his produce at prices below what are statutorily fixed. To obviate these distress sales Government have been encouraging the setting-up of warehouses and godowns where the farmer can store his produce and get a warehouse receipt which can be encashed. Government are also encouraging formation of co-operative marketing societies for the orderly disposal of the produce of the agriculturist.

I think two hon. Members who spoke the other day, Shri Jwala Prasad Jyotishi and Shri Braj Raj Singh have pleaded for fixation of prices on the basis of cost of production. In a way my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, also advocated that stand. It is worthwhile to remember the difficulties in the matter of fixation of prices on the basis of cost of production. The extensive surveys of cost of production covering the main agricultural regions of the country would, therefore, have to be undertaken. Cost of production varies from region to region. Not only does it vary from region to region but it also varies from producer to producer, as in the case of an agricultural family with hired labour and with their own labour also. So, how can we assess the value of labour that is put in by the father, the son, wife and other children in the family and other dependents for the matter of that? There cannot be any uniformity at all in the matter of fixation of minimum prices if we base them on the cost of production. Even if we agree that such allowances for the farmer's wife or his sons can be made, there is no agreement on what basis this should be done. So, these difficulties also have to be borne in mind.

I may also submit that having regard to these complex factors my senior colleague, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, announced on a previous occasion in this House that it is his idea to have an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee. The setting up of this Committee is still under the consideration of the Government. It is not correct to suppose that that idea has been abandoned. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, I think, meant the Agricultural Advisory Committee and not the Agricultural Commission.

With regard to the Agricultural Commission, the Government has the idea of appointing an Agricultural Commission but it is not the particular time for the appointment of an Agricultural Commission because having regard to the development projects that we have undertaken, namely, the package programme and other things, it is better to wait for some more time and assess the value of the steps that have already been taken and to formulate future schemes. That matter has been mentioned by the hon. Minister himself on the floor of this House.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

He has not abandoned that idea. It is his idea to appoint an Agricultural Commission on the lines of the Agricultural Commission previously appointed, but for that we would have to wait for some time because then only a proper evaluation can be done of the steps that have already been taken and future policies can be formulated.

Much was made of the examples provided by countries like the United States of America.

Shri Ranga: Japan also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Japan also. But it is better that the House knows of the limitations in under-developed countries like ours in giving price support. In advanced countries like the U.S.A., the U.K., Japan, etc., whose examples have been referred to here it is possible to give high price support by making the non-agricultural sector pay for the agricultural sector. The very reason put forward by Shri Ranga, namely, that 70 per cent. of the population of India is dependent upon agriculture and that it is a predominantly agricultural country, in fact, stands in the way of the announcement of support prices and of making purchases on a large scale based on those prices. It is possible in advanced countries to give high price support by making the non-agricultural sector pay for the agricultural sector. This point may be clearly borne in mind. In our country, such a transference of income is not possible since about 70 per cent. of the people are dependent on agriculture and about 50 per cent. of the national income is derived from agriculture itself, whereas in a country like the United States, only about 10 to 11 per cent. of the people are dependent upon agriculture and only 5 per cent. of the national income is contributed by agriculture. So, it is very easy to transfer the incidence of this to the non-agricultural sector which is the majority and which gets a better income there, but here to whom are we to transfer? To this small population of the non-agricultural sector? For that there is not considerable scope. If it is to be borne by the agricultural sector itself, then it is only bearing in a way the burdens themselves indirectly. These limitations also may kindly be borne in mind.

Of course, with regard to announcement of statutory minimum prices, one feature I may just bring before the House. In the matter of sugarcane, we have announced minimum prices and factories are statutorily enjoined to pay a minimum price for the sugarcane that is bought. But, it is not possible of enforcement in that way in the case of foodgrains. In the case of foodgrains, what is posssible would be only to announce support prices, the Government being prepared to purchase at that level. Sugar is in the organised sector. Both the producer sector and the manufacturing sector are organised, so much so, the manufacturers can be compelled to pay at that particular rate to sugarcane growers, because they are also organised. So also in the case of jute which is under contemplation. There also it is possible because it is an organised sector. The Jute Manufacturers Association, for example, can be compelled to pay or the factories can be compelled to pay to the jute growers at a particular rate. When it is a question of announcement of minimum prices, as far as commodities which go directly into the production of industrial goods just like sugarcane and jute bags are concerned, it would be possible of announcing of minimum prices and enforcing it. This aspect may kindly be borne in mind, when hon. Members plead for announcement of statutory minimum prices.

These are the various aspects which I would like this House to remember when we discuss a matter of this kind. As I have stated already in the very beginning, the Government is in sympathy with the objective of the Bill

and various steps are being taken in this direction. It is a pragmatic approach that we have to this problem. The general policy as far as the Government is concerned is laid down in the Third Five Year Plan. I believe, on the basis of this stand that I have explained and on this assurance, the hon. Member would be persuaded to withdraw his Bill unlike on a former occasion when I had the misfortune of not satisfying him.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I am very grateful to the House for the support that it has given to my Bill. I am particularly grateful to the grand old man of this House, Dr. Aney, who very righly dived into my feelings that the Bill was merely an attempt to awaken the conscience of the Government. I am glad that I have succeeded in doing it.

So far as my own idea about fixing economic prices of food grains is concerned, I never meant that the growers will be put in a position where they can exploit the consumers or anybody else in this world. I belong to the class of growers. I never thought of doing anything to exploit the consumers or anybody else. I hope that is not the idea of any grower in this country, which boasts of a high civilisation. We never thought that because the Government is composed of persons elected by the masses of people, we will succeed in getting the prices fixed for the grower which the consumer cannot afford to pay or which would not be fair for him to pay. When I pleaded for fixation of prices for foodgrains, I expected that the Government would fix a price which was economic to the grower and economic to the consumer. We have very seriously taken the lesson of importing foodgrains from outside. Whatever else may be said about it, those of us who have been associated with public affairs in this country for long years, have felt it a degenerating thing for an agricultural country like India to go out asking for foodgrains to support our own people who are mainly agriculturists, who live on agriculture. These are the feelings that actuated me in putting forward the Bill.

I am glad that despite all differences about the details of the Bill, the Government has been pleased to accept the principles underlying it. The reasons given by the hon . Deputy Minister, in the Third Plan and also the policy statement made by him have satisfied me. In spite of differences on a previous occasion where he did not succeed, inconvincing me, I feel convinced and I beg leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(*Amendment of Article 226*) by Shri C. R. Narasimhan

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1961."

When this Bill was introduced, in the earlier stages, many of my esteemed colleagues had also appended their signatures. They included Shri Maniyangadan, Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair, Shri Siddiah, Shri K. S. Ramaswamy, Shri N. R. Muniswamy, Shri Rami Reddy, Shri Achar and Shri Sonavane. The object is to amend article 226 of the Constitution.

Article 226 of the Constitution is one of the provisions of the Constitution which goes farther than any known constitutional provision in the direction of securing effective, speedy remedies for the enforcement of rights guaranteed in the various parts of the Constitution. In fact, it is the chief armoury in the arsenal of the agitated

[Shri Narasimhan]

and the affected individual to get remedies. But, unfortunately, the efficacy of this article enabling the High Courts to reach and strike at injustice has been curtailed by judicial interpretation. Particularly, the Supreme Court, which is the ultimate arbiter in all matters involving interpretation of the Constitution has made it clear that the remedy of writs effected through the High Court have to be only in a particular manner. That is to say, it should be routed only through the Punjab High Court. It is not like a cause of action matter where either the affected party or the injuring party become causes and anywhere matters can be raised. But, the seat of Government or the seat of authority is the guiding factor in giving jurisdiction to a particular court. In this way, all the High Courts of India have been made, so to say, out of court in the matter of getting legal remedies and only the Punjab High Court is the court which can take up those matters. Actually, this means that all the High Courts are not put on an equal footing, there is discrimination between High Court and High Court, without actually doing that, but in effect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the hon. Member argue like that that there is discrimination between High Court and High Court? The Punjab High Court has not been invested with that power in contradistinction with the others. But, the interpretation is, because the seat of the Central Government is in Delhi and the Punjab High Court has that jurisdiction. He might argue that way.

Shri Narasimhan: I do follow. As a matter of fact, from the point of view of the litigant,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is put to extra difficulty. That is right.

Shri Narasimhan: I stand corrected.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can argue that the seat of the Government should not be the criterion, but the Government has powers all over India and therefore every High Court should have that power.

Shri Narasimhan: That is exactly what I am driving at. I only wanted to make it clear that from the point of view of the citizen, one citizen has the advantage of having the court near and the other citizen has to go far away. Distance, time and money go against him. On a very similar matter, while one set of citizens are able to get remedies quickly, another set of citizens are not having the same convenience.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And one set of lawyers can get more cases than the other.

Shri Narasimhan: If I had stated that, I did not know how you would have viewed it and so I did not state that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the trend of the argument.

Shri Narasimhan: It has become very necessary to review the matter. Even the Supreme Court, when giving this interpretation, had indicated the desirability or feasibility of amending the Constitution, to make all High Courts available to the citizens within their jurisdiction to have this powerful remedy.

Also, the Law Commission further considered this matter and suggested amendment of the Constitution to bring about the effect. I would, with your permission, quote the remarks of the law Commission on this matter. In para 17 of its Fourteenth report, it says:

> "High Courts other than the High Court of the Punjab have found themselves unable to exercise jurisdiction under article 226 when the statutory authority or official concerned has headquarters in Delhi. This tends to

This tends to defeat the very purpose of the jurisdiction conferred by Article 226 which is to enable a person to seek a remedy under that article in respect of acts done in violation of his rights within the State by an application to the High Court of his own State.".

So, if a suitable amendment is effected in the Constitution, the citizen will have all the benefits which the spirit of the Constitution, when it was framed, disired that should have.

In my Bill, there is also a provision to make it operative from the date of commencement of the Constitution, so that pending cases may not be left in a kind of vacuum.

I shall now explain the details of the provisions of my Bill. A similar Bill seeking to amend article 226 of the Constitution was before this House a fortnight ago, when Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman moved his Bill for circulation for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon. There is a difference in scope between that Bill and my Bill. That is why I have chosen to trouble this House on this matter and take its time. I would like my Bill also to go for circulation, so that the learned bodies, the lawyers and others might apply their minds more effectively to both the Bills before them.

No doubt, as a matter, this thing has [illegible]en before the public and also the [illegible]gal circles. But when we actually [illegible]ve to amend the Constitution, it is [illegible]tter that their minds are made to [illegible]xamine this matter through the medium of Bills, so that their decision and their opinion will be more useful to us, because when there are Bills actually before them, then their final selection will be the best. That will also help the Law Ministry. After all their views are obtained, again when the Law Ministry finds the time to draft a Bill and bring it forward before us, with the combined wisdom of the whole House, we shall have a fool-proof article substituted for the one which we have now.

Therefore, it is not very necessary to go into the details of the Bill on their merits. Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman's Bill confines the amendment to the Government of India and their orders only. But I would prefer to bring within the purview of this article the orders of other authorities also, because there are several statutory authorities, appellate authorities and so on.

I would request the Law Minister also to give his consent to this Bill going for circulation.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Consent of the House.

Shri Narasimhan: Consent of the House through the consent of the Minister. I am requesting him to give his consent and agreement so that the Bill may be sent for circulation, because his consent can be taken as the consent of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1961.".

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): I was most unwilling to participate in the discussion, because I was given to understand that this Bill would also go for circulation.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The hon. Member's understanding is correct.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: So, without wasting further time of the House, I would only make one suggestion. This Bill is almost on the same model as Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman's Bill; though the wording and scope etc. may be different, the substance is the same, whether it may be worded as authority, or jurisdiction or anything like that. The

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

object of the Bill is to see that citizens are given the facility to agitate their grievances and seek remedies in a place where they could have easy access.

I wish that instead of having allowed a private Member to take the initiative, Government themselves should have been a bit more alert, and on receipt of the Law Commission's report, they should themselves have come forward with an amendment to the Constitution. That would have obviated the necessity of a private Member bringing forward a Bill for this purpose. But I understand that there is some procedural difficulty in this regard. I wish that Government had taken some initiative by ascertaining the opinion of the State Governments and then brought forward a Bill for this purpose.

I wish that this Bill also may go for circulation. In the meantime, Government may also take steps to see that they bring forward a Bill for this purpose, so that these two Bills may then become out of order, and the main purpose can be achieved at the same time.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister. No hon. Member from Punjab wants to speak on this Bill?

An Hon. Member: They have nothing to say.

Shri Hajarnavis: I had the privilege to accept a motion for circulation in respect of a similar Bill seeking to amend article 226, a fornight ago. It is indeed a matter of gratification to me that I am able to accept the motion for circulation of this Bill also today.

Though the article which is sought to be amended is the same, I understand that the scopes of the two Bills are somewhat different, and each of these Bills brings before the House an important aspect of article 226.

The first question that arises is this. Which is the High Court to which an application under article 226 can be made if the writ is sought against the Central Government? Article 32 certainly gives power to the Supreme Court, but an application under article 32 can only be made if there is a complaint of violation or contravention of the Fundamental Rights. But the jurisdiction under article 226 is much wider. But it has been held by the Supreme Court, and if I may respectfully say so, rightly, in view of their previous decisions and in view of the clear terms of article 226 that the only High Court which can entertain an application under article 226 against the Government of India is the High Court of Punjab. Though the interpretation is correct, it has led to manifest inconvenience in other parts of India. I think that requires to be corrected.

The second question which Shri Narasimhan's Bill has placed before the House is this. What happens if the original authority is in one State and the appellate authority is in another? Several High Courts have dealt with this question, but they have not arrived at any identical solution. Now, this also is an important question which has to be considered, and the Government of India are certainly considering that question.

But, as I mentioned last time, the question is a very difficult one, and we have not found a solution which satisfies even us. I shall, therefore, not deal with what I would regard as omissions in the present Bill.

I am accepting the motion for circulation. And I would appeal through you, to the House, to the lawyer Members of the House, to the Judges, to the jurists and to the students of law to assist us in devising an amendment of article 226 which, as Shri Narasimhan was optimistic enough to call

would be a fool-proof amendment to the article of the Constitution, because as a lawyer, I know that no language can be so written, so that it is fool-proof.

I might mention what exactly is agitating our mind. What should be the Jurisdiction of a High Court? On what should it be based? The Supreme Court dealt with two questions. Should the Government of India be regarded as functioning throughout the whole country and therefore any High Court could issue a writ or direction to that Government? The Supreme Court rejected this basis of jurisdiction. They said Government functioned only at the place where it had its seat and therefore, only that High Court could issue a writ or direction where the Government had its seat. The seat of the Government of India is Delhi.

The other question was the concept of cause of action. One judge, a very learned and eminent Judge, has written a powerful dissenting opinion. He thought that it could be based upon cause of action. We have been thinking whether we could not so amend the Constitution that under article 226 jurisdiction should be vested in the High Court in which the cause of action arose. But as lawyer Members would recall, there may not be single place where the cause of action arises. In respect of a single transaction, there may be several places where the cause of action can be said to arise. It is within our experience when we frame suits under the Civil Procedure Code that where a transaction consists of several acts and those acts take place in different places more courts than one have jurisdiction. Each of these courts would have jurisdiction on the basis of cause of action. Suppose we make cause of action as the basis of jurisdiction, and there are more than one court involved, each of them would be dealing with the matter and there would be conflict of jurisdiction. This is problem number one.

The second problem has been dealt with by Shri Narasimhan. It arises where the original order passed in one State is set aside by an appellate authority sitting in the other State. In that case, which should be accepted as the basis of jurisdiction ? The first one or the second one? Which is the authority against which the writ should go? Very often it is the original authority which executes the order, but the appellate authority is the one whose order must set it aside. Between these two, which should be preferred?

These are some of the problems which we are considering. I must inform the House that we have found no satisfactory solution to them. Had a solution been found, surely I for one would have immediately come to the House and placed it before it. As to the necessity for amending the Constitution, there are no two opinions. I again repeat my appeal to all students of law to come together and throw light on this matter.

I support the Motion for circulation.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Let us have collective wisdom.

Shri Narasimhan: I forgot to tell the House one thing to which the hon. Minister referred when he was speaking when the Bill moved for consideration by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman was under discussion. It was that even the Government of India felt the inconvenience at some stages of the existing situation, that is to say, they had to get their files and other connected documents from distant areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he has no difficulty.

Shri Narasimhan: This is also another aspect.

Shri Hajarnavis: We should not like to go to three High Courts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November 1961".

The motion was adopted.

15·35 hrs.

RESTORATION OF PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL

(*by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri*)

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the restoration of places of religious worship in the possession of certain persons or communities to the original rightful owners thereof be taken into consideration".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धार्मिक स्थान प्रत्यावर्तन विधेयक उपस्थित करते हुए मै सबसे पहले इस सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने की प्रेरणा मेरे मस्तिष्क में क्यों आई ?

विभाजन के पश्चात् जब अपना देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ, तो उस समय कुछ इतने उतार-चढ़ाव आये, जिनकी कल्पना भी इस समय भयंकर है । उन्हीं विषम स्थितियों में लाखों लोग भारत से पाकिस्तान गये और लाखों भाई बेघर बार होकर पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान आये । उस समय जिस को जहां भी सिर छिपाने के लिये जगह मिली, उसने वहां शरण ली । दिल्ली, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और गुजरात व पश्चिमी बंगाल आदि स्थानों से जो मुसलमान भारत छोड़ कर पाकिस्तान गये थे, उनके कुछ धर्म-स्थान, जो कि मस्जिदें कहलाती हैं, भारत में रह गये और पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हिन्दुओं ने उनमें से कुछ में बेसहारा होकर रहना आरम्भ कर दिया और कुछ मे अपने मन्दिर बनवा कर पूजा आरम्भ कर दी ।

यह हमारा सौभाग्य था कि जिस समय यह भीषण संक्रमण-काल देश में चल रहा था, उस समय गांधीजी जैसे दूरदर्शी और विचारक महापुरुष हमारे मध्य में थे । स्थिति को बिगड़ते हुए और सरकार को असहाय स्थिति में देख कर गांधी जी ने दिल्ली में अपनी प्रार्थना सभाओं में कई बार यह कहा कि मुसलमानों की जो मस्जिदें हिन्दुओं ने अपने अधिकार में ले ली हैं, वे खाली कर दी जायें । उन्होंने समय समय पर उन प्रार्थना-सभाओं में तत्कालीन स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य दिये ।

२१ नवम्बर, १९४७ की प्रार्थना-सभा में गांधी जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली में लगभग १३७ मस्जिदें इस प्रकार की हैं, जिनको इन हमलों में कुछ क्षति पहुंची है, अथवा जो मन्दिर के रूप में बदल ली गई हैं । सरकार ने गांधी जी के उस कथन पर कुछ कार्यवाही की, जिससे आश्वस्त होकर गांधी जी ने फिर ३० नवम्बर, १९४७ की प्रार्थना सभा में कहा कि मुझे सरदार पटेल की ओर से यह आश्वासन मिला है कि जो मस्जिदें गिरा दी गई हैं, उनको फिर से खड़ा कर दिया जायगा । लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अच्छा यह हो कि जनता ही अपनी ओर से इस कार्य को करे ।

लेकिन बाद में इस कार्य में कुछ थोड़ी ढील देख कर ऐसा समय भी आया, जब गांधी जी को देश की तत्कालीन अशान्त परिस्थितियों के सम्बन्ध में आमरण अनशन भी करना पड़ा । अपने उस अनशन को तोड़ने के लिये उन्होंने सात शर्तें रखी, जिन में एक यह भी थी कि मुसलमानों की जिन मस्जिदों पर किसी तरह भी दूसरों ने अधिकार कर लिया है, वह उनको वापस दे दी जायें

और जो तोड़ दी गई हैं, उनकी फिर से मरम्मत कराई जाये । गांधी जी के इस अनशन से एक बार सारा देश हिल उठा था । जनता ने भी इस विषय में गांधी जी के इस कथन पर ध्यान दिया और सरकार ने भी विशेष रूप से इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी गतिशीलता का परिचय दिया । सभी वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियों के आग्रह पर और अपनी उन सात शर्तों के स्वीकार हो जाने पर गांधी जी ने १८ जनवरी, १९४८ को अपना अनशन तोड़ दिया । उसके पश्चात् सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक आर्डर जारी किया, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि पंजाब में १९,५७३, राजस्थान में ७३७, उत्तर प्रदेश में ६३, मध्य प्रदेश में ३, दिल्ली में १४८, बिहार में, १६ और महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में १२३ इस प्रकार से कुल मिला कर २०,६६६ मुस्लिम पूजा के स्थान मस्जिदें और मकबरे आदि मुसलमानों को वापस कर दी गईं ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले दिल्ली में एक मुस्लिम कन्वेन्शन हुआ था । इस कनवेन्शन की पृष्ठ भूमि क्या थी या इसके पीछे क्या भावना कार्य कर रही थी, उस का वर्णन तो यहां अप्रासांगिक होगा, लेकिन एक बात की ओर मैं अवश्य संकेत देना चाहूंगा, जो कि इस विधेयक से सम्बन्ध रखती है । मुस्लिम सम्मेलन में मुसलमानों के साथ पक्षपात के सम्बन्ध में जहां सरकार से और बहुत सी शिकायतें की गई, वहां कुछ प्रस्ताव भी उपस्थित किये गये । एक प्रस्ताव विशेष रूप से यह था कि उन सब मस्जिदों, पूजा-स्थानों और मकबरों को, जिन्हें निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति घोषित किया गया था और जो महा अभिरक्षक के हाथ में थीं, मुसलमानों को लौटा दिया जाये ।

सम्मेलन के अन्य प्रस्तावों से सहमत न होते हुए भी इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे जो मूल भावना थी, उस से अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । जिस समय यह कनवेन्शन हो कर चुका, भारत सरकार के और विभागों की ओर से कनवेन्शन के करने वालों को कुछ उत्तर दिये गये या नहीं, लेकिन हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री ने इस सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष, डा० सैयद महमूद, के नाम एक पत्र लिखा और उन को बताया कि जो शिकायत उन्होंने लिखी, भारत सरकार उस को पहले से ही कार्य रूप में परिणत कर चुकी है । हां, उन्होंने इतना अवश्य लिखा कि यद्यपि पश्चिमी बंगाल में जितने मुसलमानों के पूजा-स्थान, मस्जिदें थीं, वे भी लौटाई जा चुकी हैं, किन्तु कलकत्ता नगर में ४३ मस्जिदों में से १६ इस प्रकार की रह गई हैं, जिन में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए कुछ पुरुषार्थी निवास कर रहे हैं और जब तक वे रह रहे हैं, उस के हटने के पश्चात् वे भी मुसलमानों को लौटा दी जायेंगी । मैं इन सारी बातों को इस दृष्टि से उपस्थित कर रहा हूं कि मेरी इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय यह हार्दिक भावना है कि किसी भी धर्म का कोई भी पूजा का स्थान हो, अगर बलात् किसी ने उस पर अधिकार कर लिया है, तो वह उस मूल धर्म के निवासियों को वापस दिला दिया जाय जिस से उस धर्म के अनुयाइयों में अपने धर्म के पूजा स्थान को दूसरे रूप में परिणत देख कर किसी प्रकार की विद्वेष की भावना पैदा न हो । यह बात तो मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कही ।

लेकिन इसी प्रकार के कुछ ऐसे धर्म स्थान हैं जो पिछली शताब्दियों में हिन्दुओं के थे लेकिन बलात मुसलमानों ने उन पर अधिकार कर लिया था । इसी प्रकार का एक धार्मिक स्थान मथुरा में है जो कृष्ण जन्म भूमि के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है । मथुरा में कटरा केशवदेव नाम से एक प्रसिद्ध स्थान है । इतिहास और पुरातत्व की सामग्रियां इस विषय में साक्षी हैं कि यह वही पुण्य स्थान है जहां अब से कई सहस्र वर्ष पूर्व कंस के कारागार में योगीराज श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र जी ने जन्म लिया था । पुरातत्व

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

विभाग की खोजों से ही केवल नहीं अपितु वहां प्राप्त हुए अवशेषों तथा विदेशी यात्रियों के वर्णनों से भी यह प्रमाणित होता है कि यह पुराने समय में एक बहुत विशाल मंदिर था। पौराणिक कथा के आधार पर सब से पहले इस मन्दिर का निर्माण भगवान श्री कृष्ण के प्रपौत्र श्री बृजनाम ने अपने कुल देवता की स्मृति में करवाया था। इस के पश्चात् आगे चल कर इसी मन्दिर को विशाल रूप ४००ई० के लगभग सम्राट चन्द्रगुप्त विक्रमादित्य के शासन काल में दिया गया।

सब से पहले इस मन्दिर पर १०१७ ई० में महमूद गजनवी का आक्रमण हुआ, और इस आक्रमण का परिणाम यह हुआ कि इस मन्दिर को लूट कर उस को केवल उसने खंडित ही नहीं किया बल्कि मथुरा नगर के लोगों को भी तरह तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा। स्वयं महमूद गजनवी का एक मंत्री जिस का नाम था मुंशी अलाउत्बी उस ने अपनी पुस्तक "तारीखे यामिनी" में इन शब्दों में लिखा है :

"महमूद ने मथुरा में एक निहायत उम्दा इमारत देखी जिसे लोग इन्सान की बनवाई न मान कर देवता की बनवाई मानते थे। शहर के बीचों बीच एक बहुत बड़ा लक्ष्मी मन्दिर था जो सब से ज्यादा खूबसूरत था। उस का बयान लफ्जों या तस्वीरों में नहीं किया जा सकता।"

महमूद गजनवी ने स्वयम् इस मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है :

"अगर कोई आदमी इस तरह की इमारत को बनवाना चाहे तो उसे १० करोड़ दीनार (सोने की अशरफियां) खर्च करनी पड़ेंगी और उसे बनवाने में २०० साल से कम नहीं लगेंगे, चाहे उस के लिये ऊंचे से ऊंचे तजुर्बेकार कारीगरों को ही क्यों न लगा दिया जाये।"

महमूद गजनवी ने जब मन्दिर को तोड़ा और मथुरा नगर को लूटा, उस की मथुरा नगर की लूट इतिहास प्रसिद्ध है, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा गया :

"२० दिन बराबर मथुरा शहर की लूट होती रही। महमूद के हाथों इस लूट में खालिस सोने की बनी हुई ५ बड़ी बड़ी मूर्तियां भी लगीं जिन की आंखें बहुमूल्य रत्नों से जड़ी हुई थीं। इन मूर्तियों की उस समय की कीमत ५०,००० दीनार अथवा सोने की अशर्फियां थीं। एक एक मूर्ति का वजन ही १४ मन था। इन मूर्तियों तथा जनता की बहुसंख्यक प्रतिमाओं को १०० ऊंटों पर लाद कर महमद गजनवी ले गया था।"

दूसरी बार मन्दिर का निर्माण हुआ महाराज विजयपाल देव के शासन काल में। जज्ज नामक एक व्यक्ति ने उसे बनवाया। कटरा केशवदेव से एक पुराना संस्कृत का शिलालेख प्राप्त हुआ है, जिस में यह वर्णन है :

"चैतन्य महाप्रभु के जीवन चरित्र में भी यह आता है कि जब वह एक बार मथुरा आये थे तो यहां उन्होंने विश्राम किया था।"

लेकिन फिर समय ने पलटा खाया और १६वीं शताब्दी के आरम्भ में सिकन्दर लोदी के शासन काल में फिर इस मन्दिर का विध्वंस किया गया जिस का जज्ज ने निर्माण कराया था। लेकिन जब जहांगीर का शासन-काल आया तो राजा वीर सिंह देव बुन्देला ने उसी स्थान पर लगभग २५० फुट ऊंचे बड़े भव्य मन्दिर का निर्माण कराया। इस प्रकार समय आगे बढ़ता हुआ चला गया और वीर सिंह देव ने जिस मन्दिर को बनवाया था उसे फिर तोड़ा गया।

यह मन्दिर कितना भ.प था इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी ओर से न कह कर जो एक फ्रांसीसी यात्री भारत की यात्रा करने आया था, जिस का नाम था टैवर्नियर, उसके ही वर्णन को उद्धृत करता हूं । उस ने लिखा था :

"इस मन्दिर को जिस को ओरछा नरेश वीर सिंह ने बनवाया था उसे मैं ने देखा ।"

अपनी यात्रा के वर्णन में इस मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में उस ने इस प्रकार लिखा :

"जगन्नाथ और बनारस के मन्दिरों के पश्चात् मथुरा का मन्दिर सब से अधिक विख्यात है । यह मन्दिर इतना विशाल है कि यद्यपि वह नीची जगह में अवस्थित है तो भी ५, ६ कोस की दूरी से आसानी से देखा जा सकता है । इस में जो पत्थर लगे हैं वह आगरा के समीप एक बड़ी खान से खोद कर लाये गये हैं और लाल रंग के हैं ।"

टैवर्नियर ने यह भी लिखा :

"जब मैं मन्दिर में गया और ब्राह्मणों से पूछा कि क्या मैं बड़ी मूर्ति के दर्शन कर सकता हूं तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि वह अपने प्रधान पुजारी से पहले आज्ञा ले लें ।"

इस से पता चलता है कि दिखलाने के लिये भी अनुमति लेना आवश्यक था । टैवर्नियर ने आगे लिखा है :

"जब वह मूर्ति देखने गया तो देखा कि १५, १६ फुट की दूरी पर संगमरमर का चबूतरा बना था जिस पर सोने चांदी के काम वाला पुराना वस्त्र बिछा हुआ था और उस पर वह बड़ी मूर्ति विद्यमान थी । उस मूर्ति क केवल सर ही दिखाई पड़ता था । बाकी सारा ढका हुआ था । काले पत्थर की मूर्ति थी और उस में आंखों की जगह दो लाल मणिया जड़ी हुई थीं ।"

यह तो उस यात्री का वर्णन था ।

लेकिन टैवर्नियर के पश्चात दूसरा विदेशी यात्री आया जिस का नाम बर्नियर था । बर्नियर ने अपने वर्णन में लिखा है :

"दिल्ली और आगरा के बीच जिसका फासला ५० या ६० मील होगा, कोई अच्छा नगर नहीं है । यह सारी सड़क उल्लासरहित एवं नीरस है । केवल मथुरा ही एक उल्लेखनीय स्थान है जहां अब भी एक प्राचीन एवं विशाल देव मन्दिर दिखाई पड़ता है ।"

इसी प्रकार इस मन्दिर को देखने के लिये इटैलियन यात्री मनूची भारत में आया था । उस ने भी भव्यतम इस सुवर्ण आच्छादित मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में अपने यात्रा वर्णन में लिखा है ।

शाहजहां का सब से बड़ा लड़का दारा शिकोह था । वह दूसरे धर्मों के प्रति बड़ा प्रेम, श्रद्धा तथा सम्मान रखता था । उस ने उपनिषदों का अनुवाद भी फारसी भाषा में करवाया था । इस मन्दिर में एक स्थान पर उस ने लाल पत्थर से एक यज्ञ वेदी का निर्माण कराया । लेकिन दारा शिकोह के बजाय औरंगजेब के हाथ में शासन आया और उसे पता चला कि उस के भाई दारा ने भी इस मन्दिर में यज्ञ वेदी का निर्माण कराया है, तो उस ने सब से पहले आदेश दे कर उस वेदी को गिरवाया ।

सन् १६६६ में औरंगजेब को जब यह पता चल गया कि यह इतना प्राचीन मन्दिर है और दारा ने भी इस में कुछ निर्माण कार्य कराया है तो उस ने अपने फौजदार अब्दुल नबी को तत्काल आज्ञा दी कि उस के भाई दारा की बनवाई हुई वेदी को तुरन्त उखड़वा दिया जाय । इतना ही नहीं, उस वेदी को उखाड़ने के

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

पश्चात् अपने सूबेदारों के नाम फिर आदेश निकाला कि :

"काफिरों के सारे मन्दिर, पूजाघर तथा पाठशाला तोड़ फोड़ दिये जायें और उनके धार्मिक पठन पाठन और पूजा पाठ को पूरी तरह बन्द कर दिया जाय ।"

५६ वर्ष पहले जिस मन्दिर को राजा वीर सिंह देव ने बनवाया था, उस को इस प्रकार से विध्वंस कराया गया । उस ने न केवल मन्दिर को ही तोड़ा बल्कि उस ने मथुरा और वृन्दावन के ऐतिहासिक नामों को भी बदला । उस ने वृन्दावन का नाम मोमिनाबाद और मथुरा का नाम इस्लामाबाद रखा । लेकिन मोमिनाबाद और इस्लामाबाद तवारीख के पन्नों में या शाही फरमानों तक ही रहे । आगे उन का कहीं पर पता भी नहीं रहा ।

सुजान राय खत्री ने अपनी पुस्तक "खुलासात उत्तवारीख" में मथुरा के इस मदिन्र की बरबादी की चर्चा की है ।

उस के पश्चात् समय आया और मराठों से राज्य छिन कर ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के हाथों में आया । ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी ने उस जगह को नीलाम किया जिस को बनारस के राजा पटनीमल ने खरीद लिया, इस भावना से कि कृष्ण भगवान अपने आराध्य देव हैं और उन के जन्म मन्दिर का पुर्ननिर्माण कराया जाय । दुर्भाग्य से वह अपना जीवन ज्यादा लम्बा न चला सके और उन की भावना जैसी की तैसी ही रह गई ।

इस देश में एक और इतिहास लेखक विदेशी आया, जिस का नाम कनिंघम था । उस ने पुरातत्व विभाग की कुछ रिपोर्टें लिखी हैं । उन में उस ने इस मन्दिर की चर्चा की है ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के शासन-काल में एक मथुरा का कलेक्टर था मि० ग्राउस । मि० ग्राउस ने मथुरा पर एक पुस्तक लिखी है । उस पुस्तक में उस ने इस मन्दिर की विस्तार से चर्चा की । मि० ग्राउस ने अपनी पुस्तक में जो लिखा है मैं उस के शब्दों को ही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं :

"But the Katra stands in Keshopura Mohalla of the present day, and, as there can be little doubt that the great temple of Kesava had stood on this site from a very early date although often thrown down and as often renewed, I think that Kesopura must be Klisovora or Kaisobara of Aryam and the Clisovora of Pliny."

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair.*]

यह उन्होंने अपनी पुस्तक में लिखा, लेकिन उस के पश्चात् अपनी बात की पुष्टि में कुछ और प्रमाण भी देना चाहता हूं । उस समय जो भारत के गवर्नर जनरल थे उन का नाम था लार्ड लेक । लार्ड लेक को जब यह पता चला कि इस प्रकार से तमाम बातें होने से बड़ा संघर्ष फैलता है तो उस ने यह आदेश दिया कि इस मन्दिर को जैसा वह बना हुआ है वैसा ही रहने दिया जाय, उस की मरम्मत न कराई जाय, और जब वह धराशायी स्थिति में आ जाय तो उस को उस के मूल धर्म के लोगों को दे दिया जाय । लार्ड लेक का यह आदेश एक पुस्तक "डिकलेरेशन्स आफ़ लार्ड लेक" में है जो कि कलत्ता की लाइब्रेरी में सुरक्षित है । उस में इस मन्दिर का पूरा वर्णन भी है ।

यह तो मैं ने आपको कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में परिचय दिया । इसी प्रकार मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम के जन्म स्थान पर भी एक मन्दिर था जिसको महाराजा विक्रमादित्य ने बनवाया था जिसको कई बार तुड़वाया और फिर से बनवाया गया । इस मन्दिर का इतिहास भी बहुत बड़ा है । वह

इतना विशाल था कि इस में कसौटी के पत्थर के ८४ खम्भे लगे हुए थे ।

सब से पहले बाबर ने एक जलाल शाह फकीर के इशारे पर इस मन्दिर को तुड़वाया। इस मन्दिर को तड़वाने में बहुत लोगों का बलिदान हुआ । लेकिन इस चीज को मैं अपने शब्दों में नहीं कहना चाहता । इस बारे में मैं आपको लखनऊ गजटियर में लिखे किसी इतिहासवेत्ता कनिंघम के शब्द आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । उससे पता चलेगा कि इस मन्दिर के लिए कितना संघर्ष किया गया । लखनऊ गजटियर के ३६वें अंक में पृष्ठ ३ पर लिखा है :

"राम जन्मभूमि के मंदिर को गिराने के समय हिन्दुओं ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी थी और महीनों तक बराबर घमासान इसकी रक्षा के लिए चलता रहा । इस मंदिर को बचाने में १ लाख ७४ हजार हिन्दुओं की जानें गईं । परन्तु इसके बाद भी दुर्भाग्य से बाबर के वजीर मीर बाकी खां ने तोपों से इस मंदिर को गिरवा दिया ।"

इसके बाद जो इसका गिरा हुआ मसाला था उससे उसके स्थान पर एक मस्जिद का निर्माण किया गया । मस्जिद के बनाते समय हिन्दुओं का उधर जाना भी बन्द था । लेकिन यह बात मैं केवल कनिंघम के आधार पर कहता हूं सो बात नहीं । बादशाह बाबर का एक शाही हुक्मनामा मिला है जिसकी मूल प्रति ज्यों की त्यों ६ जुलाई सन् १९२४ को माडर्न रिव्यू में प्रकाशित हुई थी । इसका साधारण अनुवाद करके मैं इन शब्दों को यों सुनाता हूं जिससे मेरी बात की और पुष्टि हो :

"शहंशाहे हिन्द मालिकुल जहां बादशाह बाबर के हुक्म से हजरत जलाल शाह के हुक्म के बमूजिब अयोध्या में राम जन्मभूमि को मिसमार करके उसकी जगह उसी के मसाले से मस्जिद तामीर कराने की इजाजत दी दे गयी बजरिए इस हुक्मनामे के तमको बतौर इत्तिला के आगाह किया जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी गैर सूबे से कोई हिन्दू अयोध्या न जाने पाए । जिस सख्स पर यह सुबा हो कि यह जाना चाहता है, फौरन गिरफ्तार करके जेलखाने भेज दिया जाये । हुक्म की सख्ती से फर्ज समझ कर तामील की जाये ।"

साथ ही इसमें शहंशाह की मोहर लगी है । बाबर ने स्वयं इसके सम्बन्ध में अपनी पुस्तक 'बाबर नामे' में पृष्ठ १७३ पर लिखा है :

"हजरत कबल अब्बास मूसा आशिकान कलंदर साहब की इजाजत से जन्म भूमि मंदिर को मिसमार कर के मैं ने उसी के मसाले से उसी जगह यह मस्जिद तामीर की है ।"

लेकिन इसके बाद भी जो व्यक्ति जन्म भूमि मंदिर के उपासक थे वे तो शान्त बैठने वाले थे नहीं । परिणाम यह हुआ कि इसके लिए बराबर संघर्ष चलता रहा ।

दीवाने अकबरी मे लिखा है कि अकबर के दरबार में दो हिन्दू भी थे, एक का नाम था बीरबल और दूसरे का नाम था टोडरमल । उन्होंने अकबर से कहा कि इस संघर्ष को टालने का एक ही उपाय है कि इसके सामने जो जगह खाली पड़ी हुई है उसी पर एक छोटा सा राम जन्म मंदिर और बनवा दिया जाये ताकि वहां जा कर लोग अपनी धार्मिक भावना की पूर्ति कर सकें । दीवाने अकबरी में इसका भी वर्णन आता है कि इस मंदिर को वापस लेने के लिए हिन्दुओं ने बीस हमले अकबर के शासन-काल में भी किये। क्योंकि जिस स्थान पर वह मंदिर बना था उसी स्थान पर हिन्दू अपने आराध्य देव के मंदिर को बना हुआ देखना चाहते थे । दीवाने अकबरी में पृष्ठ ३०१ पर लिखा है :

"सुलताने हिन्द बादशाह हुमायूं के वक्त में स्वामी महेश्वरानन्द और महाराजा रणविजय सिंह की पत्नी रानी जयकुमारी ने अयोध्या के आस पास के

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

हिन्दुओं को इकट्ठा करके लगभग १० हमले किये। रानी जयकुमारी ने ३ हजार औरतों की फौज लेकर बाबरी मस्जिद पर जो हमला किया उसमें काफी हद तक वह कामयाब रहीं। पर फिर वजीर फौजी के हमराह जाने वाली शाही फौज ने रानी के हाथ से बाबरी मस्जिद वापस ले ली। इस लड़ाई में रानी जयकुमारी और स्वामी महेश्वरानन्द दोनों मारे गए।"

उसके पश्चात् वह फिर मस्जिद के रूप में परिवर्तित हो गया।

इससे पहले भी एक और हमला देवीदीन पांडे ने जन्म भूमि मंदिर प्राप्त करने के लिए किया था। तुजुक बाबरी में पृष्ठ ५४० पर लिखा हुआ है कि :

"यह हमला सब से भयंकर था। सिर्फ ३ घंटे में ही अकेले व्यक्ति ने गोलियों की बौछार से शाही फौजों के ७०० आदमी मार दिये। बाद में किसी सिपाही की ईंट से देवीदीन पांडे की खोपड़ी फट गयी परन्तु वह उससे निराश न हुआ और पगड़ी के कपड़े से अपना सर बांध कर इस कदर लड़ा गोया कि किसी बारूद की थैली में पलीता लगा दिया गया हो।"

बाबर ने स्वयं अपनी पुस्तक में यह बात लिखी है कि यह हमला किस प्रकार हुआ।

इसके बाद इस पर फिर औरंगजेब का हमला सन् १६६४ में हुआ। उसने आकर के इस मंदिर को गिरवाया और इसको मिसमार किया। लेकिन मैं इस बात को विस्तार से न कह कर इस चीज को अंत की ओर लाना चाहता हूं।

अन्तिम हमला इस पर जो हुआ वह गुरु गोविन्द सिंह महाराज और सन्त वैष्णव दास के सहयोग से हुआ। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह सिखों की सेना ले कर गये और वहां एक सन्त रहते थे वैष्णव दास उनसे मिल कर उन्होंने हमला किया। लेकिन इसको मैं अपने शब्दों मे न कह कर स्वयं औरंगजेब द्वारा लिखी पुस्तक में से सुनाना चाहता हूं। औरंगजेब ने आलमगीर नामे में पृष्ठ ६२३ पर लिखा है :

"बाबरी मस्जिद के लिए काफिरों ने ३० हमले किये। इन सब में कभी कभी लापरवाही की वजह से शाही फौज ने शिकस्त भी खायी और आखिरी हमला जो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के साथ बाबा वैष्णवदास का हुआ उसमें शाही फौज का सब से बड़ा नुकसान हुआ। इस लड़ाई में शाहजादा मनसबदार सरदार हसन अली खां मारा गया"

लेकिन यह सफलता बहुत देर तक न टिक सकी और इसके पश्चात् यह जो मंदिर था जिसके कारण लगभग १०,००० व्यक्ति मारे गये फिर उनके हाथों में चला गया।

अंग्रेजी राज्य में एक बार सन् १६१२ में और दूसरी बार सन् १६३४ में इस पर आक्रमण हुए। कुछ नुकसान भी हुआ लेकिन दूसरे हमले में बहुत हद तक हिन्दुओं को सफलता मिली। फिर फैजाबाद के डिप्टी कमिश्नर मिस्टर जे० पी० निकलसन ने आकर उसके स्थान पर बाकायदा एक मस्जिद बनवा दी।

कुल कितने हमले इस पर हुए यह इतिहास के पृष्ठों पर लिखा है :

बाबर के समय में ४,

हुमायूं के समय में १०,

अकबर के समय में २०,

औरंगजेब के समय में ३०,

नवाब शहादत अली के समय में ५,

नासिरुद्दीन हैदर के समय में ३,

वाजिद अली शाह के समय में २, और अंग्रेजों के समय में

इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर ७६ हमले इस स्थान को प्राप्त करन के लिए हुए ।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये हमल एक भावना के अधीन किए गए थ कि लोग अपने आराध्य देव के मंदिर के स्थान पर ही उसी रूप में उस मंदिर को बना हुआ देखना चाहते हैं ।

इसी प्रकार एक मंदिर वाराणसी में काशी विश्वनाथ का है जिसको औरंगजब ने तुड़वाया और उसके अगले भाग पर मस्जिद का निर्माण कराया। पिछले भाग में अभी तक देवी देवताओं की मूर्त्तियां हैं और जो नीचे का तहखाना इस मंदिर का है उस पर जो उसके पुराने पुजारी व्यास परिवार के हैं उनका अधिकार है । काशी के पुराने जमाने के एक कलक्टर थे मिस्टर वाटसन । उन्होंन जब यह देखा कि इस प्रश्न को लेकर लोगों में संघर्ष होता है और आपस में तनाव रहता है तो उन्होंने अंग्रेज सरकार को लिखा कि मेरी अपनी राय यंह है कि यह जिनका स्थान है उनको लौटा दिया जाए और मुसलमानों को यह कहा जाए कि वे कोई दूसरी जगह ले लें और वहां अपनी मस्जिद बना लें ताकि यह संघर्ष समाप्त हो । लेकिन अंग्रेज सरकार जिसकी आपस में फूट डालने की नीति थी वह इस सुझाव को कैसे स्वीकार कर सकती थी । परिणाम यह हुआ कि सन् १६३७ में इस को लेकर इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में एक केस चलाया गया । उस हाईकोर्ट का जो निर्णय हुआ है उसमें विद्वान न्यायाधीश ने यह साबित किया है कि वह हिन्दुओं का मंदिर ही था । चूंकि वह निर्णय बहुत विस्तार में है इसलिए म उसको यहां पढ़ कर नहीं सुना सकता लेकिन उसके कुछ शब्द पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं । न्यायाधीश ने अन्य एतिहासिक प्रमाणों का उल्लेख करत हुए कहा कि :

"मुझे यह मालूम होता है कि विश्वनाथ मंदिर वास्तव में औरंगजब के १६ अप्रैल, १६६६ वाले फरमान से तोड़ा गया था जिसमें मूर्ति पूजकों की शिक्षा और पूजा पूरी तरह बन्द करन के लिए आदेश जारी किया गया था । उस समय मंदिर को तोड़ कर उस स्थान पर मस्जिद बनाना इसलिए आवश्यक समझा गया जिससे फिर कभी वहां मंदिर का पुनर्निर्माण न हो सके ।"

न्यायाधीश ने यह भी लिखा है कि :

"कानून तो यह कहता है कि दूसरे की जमीन पर बिना उसकी स्वीकृति के नमाज भी पढ़ना गैर कानूनी है । वादी मुसलमानों ने कहीं भी ब्यान में यह नहीं कहा कि हिन्दुओं की स्वीकृति इस भूमि को प्राप्त करन के लिए ली गयी । इसलिए मेरे सम्मुख जो सामग्री उपस्थित है उसे देखते हुए मेरा यह दृढ़ मत है कि वहां मस्जिद बनवाना व नमाज पढ़ना न्यायसंगत नहीं हो सकता ।

लेकिन इतना सब कुछ निर्णय देने के पश्चात् भी वह स्थान हिन्दुओं के हाथ में क्यों नहीं आया । न्यायाधीश ने अपने निर्णय के अन्त में लिखा है :

"क्योंकि यह मुकदमा सरकार और मुसलमानों के बीच में था अत: इसके विषय में भी लिखा क्योंकि हिन्दू लोग इस मुकदमे में पार्टी नहीं है इसलिए बिना उनकी बात सुने यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि मस्जिद पर मुसलमानों का अधिकार होने पर भी वह इस भाग का प्रयोग क्यों नहीं करते "

यह ठीक है कि लगभग ३०० सालों से मूल विश्वनाथ मंदिर पर मुसलमानों का वैध अधिकार है परन्तु इसका अभिप्राय यह कदापि नहीं हो सकता कि इस लम्बी अवधि ने इस अन्याय को न्याय में परिणत कर दिया है । यदि यह अभिप्राय होता तो ७०० साल के मुसलमान शासन के बाद और २०० साल के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अंग्रेजी शासन के पश्चात् हमने जो अपने देश को स्वतंत्र कराने के लिए आन्दोलन लड़ा और यह कहा कि स्वाधीनता हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है ऐसा हम न करते । इसी प्रकार हम गोआ पर ४०० वर्षों के पुर्तगाली शासन के बाद भी उसको अपने देश में मिलाने का अधिकार समझते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि जो हमारे धर्मस्थान पीछे दूसरे लोगों ने ले लिए थे उनकी वापसी की मांग कैसे न्यायपूर्ण नहीं हो सकती ।

इसके बाद मैं और एक बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि वाराणसी में एक इस प्रकार का और मंदिर है जो बिन्दु माधव का मंदिर कहलाता था, उसको तुड़वाया गया और उसके स्थान पर मस्जिद का निर्माण कराया गया । अभी तक यह स्थान माधवराव के धरहरे के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है ।

विश्वनाथ मंदिर के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक और बात आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूं । मासिरे आलमगीर नामक पुस्तक के पृष्ठ १८१ पैरा ३, जिसके लेखक मस्तैदखां हैं जो औरंगजेब के समकालीन दरबारी इतिहास लेखक थे, उन्होंने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि पहले यहां विश्वनाथ मंदिर था और उसे तोड़ कर औरंगजेब ने उसके स्थान पर मस्जिद बनवायी । यह पुस्तक एशियाटिक सोसाइटी बंगाल द्वारा सन १८७१ में प्रकाशित हुई थी और पुराने पुस्तकालयों में आज भी देखने को मिल सकती है ।

इसी प्रकार भोपाल के पास विदिशा के विजय मंदिर का भी इतिहास लगभग ऐसा ही है । इसमें सम्राट अशोक की पत्नी महादेवी ने एक विशाल विजय मंदिर का निर्माण कराया था । विदिशा के विजय मंदिर के बारे में मैं अपने शब्दों में न कह कर विदेशी यात्री अलबेरुनी ने जो उसके बारे में लिखा है वह मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं :—

16.J0 hrs.

"पहले विदिशा का नाम 'मेल्लिखा-मिन" था । वहां एक विशाल सूर्य मंदिर था जहां सहस्त्रों व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन पूजा करने आते थे । वास्तव में यह मंदिर अपनी सानी नहीं रखता था ।"

सन १२५० तक हिन्दू राजाओं ने फिर इस मंदिर को बना कर भव्य पूजा-गृह के रूप में खड़ा किया । इससे पहले सन १२३५ में दिल्ली के बादशाह गुलाम अल्तमश ने इस मंदिर को तुड़वाया और इसकी अपार धनराशि लूट कर ले गया । लेकिन समय ने फिर चक्कर खाया और एक दूसरा बादशाह जिसका कि नाम अलाउद्दीन खिलजी था उसकी निगाह इस मंदिर पर पड़ी और उसने इस मंदिर को फिर नष्ट करवा दिया । लेकिन एक बार फिर हिन्दू राजाओं ने इस मंदिर को बना कर खड़ा किया पर सन १५३२ में गुजरात के बहादरशाह ने फिर इस विदिशा के मंदिर पर आक्रमण किया और विजय मंदिर को धरायशी कर दिया । बीच में कुछ राजाओं ने फिर इस मंदिर का निर्माण किया परन्तु सन १६८२ में औरंगजेब द्वारा अंतिम आक्रमण हुआ । सन १७६० में फिर इस मंदिर का पुनरुद्धार हुआ । इतिहास में लिखा है कि श्री बाजीराव पेशवा जब दिल्ली पर आक्रमण के लिए बढ़ रहे थे तो उन्होंने यहां पूजा भी की थी । समय के साथ विदिशा लगभग २०० वर्षों से ग्वालियर राज्य के अन्तर्गत था । सन १९१२ में ग्वालियर के शासक माधवराव सिन्धिया ने पुरातत्व विभाग की राज्य में स्थापना करने के उद्देश्य से पुराने स्थानों की खोज कराई । यह काम एक अंग्रेज तथा उसके सहयोग बगदादा खां नामक व्यक्ति को सौंपा गया । अब बगदादा खां ऐसा चतुर निकला कि जो वास्तव में मंदिर था और जिसके लिए

ज्यादा लोग सावधान नहीं थे उसने किसी प्रकार चालाकी से इसे बजाय मंदिर के सरकारी कागजों में मस्जिद लिखवा दिया हालांकि बराबर यहां मूर्तियां रक्खीं थीं और लोग पूजा करते थे। सिंधिया महाराज के समय की घटना है कि एक बार कुछ मुसलमान ईद की नमाज पढ़ने ईदगाह जो बेतवा नदी के किनारे है वहां जा रहे थे। बेतवा नदी में बाढ़ आ जाने से वह वहां तक नहीं पहुंच सके। उन्होंने विदिशा के तत्कालीन सरकारी अधिकारी से वहां नमाज पढ़ने की आज्ञा मांगी। उसने कहा कि बहुत अच्छा है भगवान का नाम लेना चाहते हैं उसने उनको आज्ञा दे दी। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ तब ही से विजय मंदिर को मुसलमानों ने अपनी मस्जिद कहना आरम्भ कर दिया और उसके लिए वह बराबर कुछ न कुछ झगड़ा करते रहते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से महाराज पृथ्वीराज के समय का एक मंदिर सम्भल में है। उसे आजकल लोग हरजीहर मंदिर के नाम से पुकारते हैं। यह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है। स्कन्ध पुराण के ३८वें अध्याय में संभल महात्म्य नाम से एक विष्णु मंदिर का उल्लेख आता है। यह वही विष्णु मंदिर था जिसको कि औरंगजेब ने तुड़वाया। इतिहास में जिक्र आता है कि यह मंदिर महाराजा पृथ्वीराज के समय में ही जब उनका राज्य था बनवाया गया था परन्तु इस स्थान पर भी एक बहुत बड़ी मस्जिद औरंगजेब ने इसे तुड़वा कर बनवा दी जो अब जामा मस्जिद के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है। आईने अकबरी में और पुरातत्व विभाग के पुराने रिकार्ड में भी यह स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि यह पहले हिन्दुओं का मंदिर था। और भी बहुत पुष्ट प्रमाण इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे पास हैं।

मैं यह बातें विशेष रूप से इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जैसे मेरी अपनी हार्दिक अभिलाषा है कि कहीं अगर मुसलमानों की कोई मस्जिद धोखे से या बलात किसी ने अपने अधिकार में कर ली है और उससे उसको चोट पहुंचती है तो उनको वह मस्जिद दे दी जाये उसी प्रकार से मेरी अपनी यह भी हार्दिक अभिलाषा है कि अगर हिन्दुओं के धर्म स्थानों पर बलात कभी अधिकार कर लिया गया है तो उनको वह मंदिर भी वापिस होने चाहिएं। होना यह चाहिए था कि बुद्धिमत्ता के साथ इस प्रकार के निर्णय भारत स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात स्वयं लिये जाते। एक धर्म वाला दूसरे धर्म वालों के प्रति श्रद्धा भाव प्रदर्शित करता और स्वयं अपनी ओर से कहता कि पहले हमारे बुजुर्गों ने जो इस प्रकार की भूलें कीं उन भूलों को हम आगे नहीं दुहराना चाहते। चूंकि हम एक आपसी संघर्ष की स्थिति बनाये नहीं रखना चाहते हैं इसलिए आपके धर्मस्थान आप को हम वापिस करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने यह बुद्धिमत्ता का निर्णय नहीं लिया। तो फिर आज हमारे प्रशासन का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस प्रकार के स्थान जिनके कि कारण समय समय पर दंगे फ़साद होते रहते हैं और साम्प्रदायिक भावनाएं उभरती रहती हैं और लोगों में द्वेष की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती है, सरकार को चाहिए कि उन स्थानों को सुरक्षित करे और दृढ़ता के साथ उन स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय करे।

मैं इस धर्म-स्थान प्रत्यावर्तन विधेयक को उपस्थित करते हुए विशेष रूप से इस बात पर बल देना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य साम्प्रदायिकता की जड़ को उखाड़ना है। यह विधेयक सभी धर्म और सभी सम्प्रदाय वालों की रक्षा करने के उद्देश्य से बनाया गया है।

भारत बहुत से धर्मों को मानने वालों और अनेक सम्प्रदायों का देश है जहां प्रत्येक धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के अपने अपने पूजा-स्थान हैं परन्तु पीछे कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं भी घटीं जिनके कि कुछ उदाहरण मैं अभी दे चुका हूं कि जब एक का धर्म स्थान दूसरे सम्प्रदाय ने बलपूर्वक छीन लिया, चाहे वह नये हों अथवा पुराने, इससे जिस सम्प्रदाय के वे स्थान थे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

उनके हृदय में वदना उत्पन्न होती ही और दूसरे सम्प्रदाय वालों के प्रति जिन्होंने उनके धर्मस्थान छीन लिये थे उनके मन में द्वेष की भावना उनकी ओर से उत्पन्न होनी स्वाभाविक थी। और वह आज भी विद्वेषक भावनाएं धीरे धीरे बढ़ती जा रही हैं जिन से समय समय पर साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े होते रहते हैं।

इस विधेयक को कुछ लोग साम्प्रदायिक कह सकते हैं लेकिन मैं ने साम्प्रदायिक स्तर से सर्वथा ऊपर उठ कर इसकी पंक्तियों को लिखा है। सबसे पहले तो केन्द्रीय शासन की घोषणा के बिना इस विधेयक का कोई अमल नहीं हो सकता और केन्द्रीय शासन तब तक कोई घोषणा नहीं करेगा जब तक उसको यह निश्चय न ो जाये कि यह विधेयक देश के हित में आवश्यक है। उसके पश्चात् फिर राज्य शासन की भी घोषणा आवश्यक होगी। राज्य शासन जब तक उसे विश्वास न हो जाये कि यह कदम उठाना जरूरी है और वह जनता के हित में है तब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करेगा। इस प्रकार यदि इस विधेयक को छोटी दृष्टि से देखा गया तो वह केन्द्रीय शासन तथा राज्य शासनों के प्रति सन्देहपूर्ण दृष्टि ही समझी जायेगी।

यह विधेयक केन्द्रीय और राज्य शासन को उचित व्यवस्था करने का ही अधिकार देता है उन्हें मजबूर नहीं करता। केन्द्रीय शासन और राज्य शासन सामाजिक ढंग से और उचित रूप से कार्य करेंगे इसका विश्वास सब को ही होना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक का सबसे सुन्दर और सुपरिणाम यह होगा कि कोई व्यक्ति या सम्प्रदाय किसी दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के धार्मिक स्थानों पर कभी भी भविष्य में जबरदस्ती कब्जा करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेगा। क्योंकि वह जानेगा कि वह उसके पास नहीं रह सकेगा। यह तभी हो सकता है जब इस विधेयक को स्वीकार किया जाये।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करता हूं और शासन से यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि जैसे हमारा शासन एक धर्म निरपेक्ष शासन है लेकिन धर्म निरपेक्ष शासन का यह अभिप्राय: नहीं है कि अगर एक धर्म वालों की भावनाओं पर दूसरे धर्म वाले चोट पहुंचायें और जिससे कि उनके मूल अधिकारों का अपहरण होता हो और जिसके कारण असन्तोष फैलता हो तो उससे शासन चुपचाप बैठा रहे।

जैसे मैं ने आरम्भ में आपको बतलाया कि २०६६६ मस्जिदें लौटा दी गयीं क्योंकि वह उनके मूल स्वामियों की थीं और उनको रखना एक प्रकार से उनके अधिकारों का अपहरण करना था। इसी प्रकार से हिन्दुओं के जितने भी धर्मस्थान हैं वह उन्हें वापिस लौटा दिये जायें और इसमें विशेष रूप से जो हिन्दू धर्म के दो, तीन विशेष प्रतीक हैं जैसे कि मथुरा का कृष्ण जन्म मंदिर, अयोध्या का राम जन्म मंदिर, वाराणसी का विश्वनाथ मंदिर, विदिशा का विजय मंदिर। उज्जैन में भी जो इस प्रकार के मंदिर हैं अथवा दक्षिण भारत में या जहां कहीं भी इस प्रकार के स्थान हों सरकार इस प्रकार के आंकड़े तैयार करे और देखे कि किसी ने दूसरे धर्म के धर्म स्थान पर अधिकार तो नहीं किया है और अगर सरकार को यह विश्वास हो जाये कि यह बलात अधिकार किया गया है तो उसको उसके मूल स्वामी को वापिस कर देना चाहिए जिससे असन्तोष की प्रवृत्ति समाप्त हो जाये और लोगों को अपने धार्मिक विश्वासों को अपनी भावनाओं के आधार पर पूरा करने का अवसर मिल सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करता हूं।

श्री बलराज मधोक (नई दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर यह विधेयक पेश किया गया है उसका

भारत के जीवन, भारत के अंदर शान्ति और भारत की एकता के लिए बहुत बड़ा महत्व है।

आज सारे देश के अन्दर सभी नेता इंटेगरेशन की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इम्मोशनल इन्टेगरेशन की भावात्मक एकता की, चर्चा की जाती है। वैसे तो यह शब्द भी बहुत अच्छा है और चर्चा भी बहुत अच्छी है परन्तु वह कैसे हो सकती है इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस देश के अन्दर भावात्मक इंटेगरेशन के या एकता के रास्ते में जो कई अड़चनें हैं उनमें से जो एक बड़ी अड़चन को दूर करने के लिए यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया है।

इस देश के ऊपर बाहर के लोगों के बहुत से आक्रमण और हमले हुए हैं और उन बाहरी लोगों में अरब और मुसलमान भी थे। जब वह भारत में आये तो उनके सामने एक उद्देश्य था कि भारत के अन्दर जो मंदिर या बुतकदे हैं उन्हें नष्ट किया जाये क्योंकि इस्लाम की भावना के मुताबिक बुत अथवा मंदिर कुफ्र की निशानी माने जाते हैं। उन विदेशी हमलावरों ने यहां के मंदिर तोड़े। इस देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े महान मंदिर थे। जिस समय महमूद गजनवी यहां आया और जब वह मथुरा के नजदीक आया तो उस समय का हिस्टोरियन अल-उतबी, खुद लिखता है कि मथुरा के मंदिर इतने सुन्दर थे कि महमूद गजनवी उनको देख कर कह उठा कि यह मंदिर आदमियों ने नहीं बनाये हैं बल्कि देवताओं और फरिश्तों ने बनाये हैं और फरिश्तों को भी इन मंदिरों के बनाने में २०० साल लगे होंगे। इतने विशाल देवालय इस देश में थे जिनमें से कि बहुतों को तो तोड़ दिया गया। बिल्कुल नेस्त नाबूद कर दिया गया और अन्य मंदिरों को मस्जिदों में बदल दिया गया। इस प्रकार के मन्दिर, जिनको मस्जिदों में बदल दिया गया, सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं। अभी श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने राम जन्म-भूमि, कृष्ण जन्म-भूमि और काशी विश्वनाथ के मन्दिर का उल्लेख किया है। अब मैं उनके अलावा कुछ अन्य महान मन्दिरों की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं।

मैं एक इतिहासकार हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि दिल्ली में जिस स्तम्भ को कुतुब की लाट कहा जाता है, वह लाट कुतुबुद्दीन ने नहीं बनाई, बल्कि वह उस से पहले मौजूद थी। दिल्ली में एक राजा विशालदेव था, जिसने वहां पर एक मन्दिर बनवाया था और उसके साथ एक विजय-स्तम्भ था। दुनिया भर में इस्लाम की जो निशानियां हैं, इस्लाम ने जो मेमोरियल कायम किये हैं, वे या तो मस्जिदों के रूप में हैं, या मकबरों के रूप में हैं। उन्होंने कभी इस प्रकार के विजय-स्तम्भ तैयार नहीं किये। यह एक विजय-स्तम्भ था और इस के साथ एक बड़ा भारी मन्दिर था। कुतबुद्दीन ऐबक ने उस मन्दिर को तोड़ा और उसके मसाले से एक मस्जिद तैयार करवाई और उस का नाम रखा मस्जिद कुव्वतुल-इस्लाम-इस्लाम की ताकत। आप वहां पर जा कर देखिये कि सारी मूर्ति-कला, मन्दिरों के पत्थर, मन्दिर की और निशानियां, वे सब वहां के पिल्लर्स में मिलती हैं। परन्तु वहां मस्जिद बनी हुई है और विशालदेव के विजय-स्तम्भ का नाम कुतुबमीनार बना दिया गया। वह कुतब मीनार नहीं था। हिस्टोरियन्स ने उसके बारे में यह रिसर्च की है कि यह प्योरली हिन्दू स्ट्रक्चर था, महाराजा विशालदेव का विजय-स्तम्भ था।

उसके बाद अल्तमश ने उसके साथ ही एक और स्तम्भ बनवाने की कोशिश की, जिसकी पहली मन्जिल ही बन पाई और वह पूरा न हो पाया। इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि वह मन्दिर और वह विजय-स्तम्भ आज मस्जिद और कुतुब मीनार के रूप में खड़े हुए हैं।

यू॰ पी॰ में जौनपुर एक स्थान है जहां पर एक बड़ा भारी मन्दिर था, जिसको अट्टाला देवी का मन्दिर कहते थे।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): There are shaivite temples converted into vaishnavite temples. What has the hon. Member to say about that?

Shri Balraj Madhok: Still they are temples.

An Hon. Member: Temples are different from mosques.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Yes, they are:

Shri Tangamani: And there is fight going on about that.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अगर आप अट्टिला देवी के मन्दिर में जाकर देखें, तो आप पायेंगे कि वह बिल्कुल मन्दिर के रूप में खड़ा है और जहां पहले मूर्तियां थीं, वहां अब खुत्व की जगह बना दी गई है । वह आज अट्टिला मस्जिद नाम से विख्यात है ।

इसी प्रकार देश भर में जगह जगह पर आपको स्थान मिलेंगे, जो मन्दिर थे और उनको मस्जिद बना दिया गया । काश्मीर में जहां इस समय श्रीनगर की जामा मस्जिद है, वहां तारा मण्डल नाम से विख्यात १११ मन्दिर थे । उनको तोड़ कर मस्जिद बनाई गई । उन मन्दिरों से लेकर शंकराचार्य के मन्दिर तक पत्थर की सीढ़ियां बनी हुई थीं । उन सीढ़ियों को तोड़ कर एक नई मस्जिद बनाई गई, जिसका नाम है पत्थर मस्जिद, क्योंकि वह पत्थर की बनी हुई है, उसमें न लोहा है और न लकड़ी । अभी तक वहां के मुसलमान उसमें नमाज नहीं पढ़ते । वे कहते हैं कि वह मन्दिर है, मस्जिद नहीं है, क्योंकि उसमें एक भी ऐसा पत्थर नहीं है, ऐसा मसाला नहीं है जो कि मन्दिरों का न हो ।

श्रीनगर में दरिया के किनारे पर शाह हमदान की मस्जिद है । जो लोग श्रीनगर गये होंगे, उन्होंने देखा होगा कि उस मस्जिद के नीचे, बुनियाद पर सिन्दूर लगा हुआ है । वहां पर पंडित आज भी पूजा करते हैं और ऊपर मस्जिद बनी हुई है । शाह हमदान के समय में उस मन्दिर को तोड़ा गया और उस को मस्जिद बनाया गया । विवश होकर कश्मीरी पंडित लोग—चूंकि वह उनका एक बड़ा पवित्र मन्दिर था—दरिया के किनारे पर उस मन्दिर की बुनियाद के ऊपर सिन्दूर लगा कर पूजा करने लगे ।

इस प्रकार सारे देश मे एक नहीं, अनेक स्थान हैं, जहां मन्दिरों को मस्जिदों में बदल दिया गया था । इस देश की जनता आज भी उनको भूली नहीं है । जब काशी का कोई व्यक्ति, या देश का कोई व्यक्ति बनारस जाता है और काशी विश्वनाथ मन्दिर के भग्नावशेष के ऊपर तैयार की गई मस्जिद को देखता है, या मथुरा या अयोध्या में जाता है, तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि उसको ठेस नहीं पहुंचती है ? ठेस पहुंचती है और वह महसूस करता है कि हमारे देश में, हमारे मन्दिरों को, हमारे शिवालयों को, हमारे महापुरुषों के स्थानों को इस प्रकार मस्जिदों में बदला गया है और वे अभी तक दूसरे लोगों के कब्जे में हैं ।

अगर हम सही मानों में देश में भावात्मक एकता लाना चाहते हैं, तो इस स्थिति को बदलना होगा । अगर यहां पर एसी कोई प्राचीन मस्जिद हो, जो तोड़ कर मन्दिर या गुरुद्वारे में बदल दी गई हो, तो मैं पहला आदमी हूंगा, जो कि यह मांग करूंगा कि वहां पर उस मन्दिर या गुरुद्वारे को खत्म करके मस्जिद बनाने के लिये मुसलमानों को वापस कर दिया जाये । मैं अपने कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों से पूछता हूं कि क्या इस देश में कोई ऐसी मिसाल है । अगर कोई ऐसी मस्जिद होगी, तो हम उसको वापस करने का विरोध नहीं करेंगे । हम कहते हैं कि यदि किसी मस्जिद को तोड़ कर मन्दिर या गुरुद्वारा बना दिया गया है, तो उसको मुसलमानों को वापस किया जाये । परन्तु देश में आज

स्थिति यह है कि कोई भी ऐसी मिसाल पेश नहीं की जा सकेगी । उसके विपरीत मन्दिरों को तोड़ कर मस्जिदें बनाई गई हैं, इस प्रकार की मिसालें एक नहीं, हजारों हैं और उनके कारण आज इन दो वर्गों में एक बड़ी भारी खाई है ।

इस स्थिति में अगर कोई आकर कहे कि हम आपसे दोस्ती चाहते हैं, हम एक हैं, तो ऐसा कहने से दोस्ती नहीं होगी, हम एक नहीं होंगे । यदि इस देश के मुसलमान और शासक, जो सैकुलरिज्म का दम भरते हैं वास्तव में, सही मानों में सैकुलर और, नैशनलिस्ट हैं, तो उनका यह फ़र्ज़ हो जाता है कि यह जो अन्याय किया गया है , उसको दूर किया जाये ।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि और जगहों पर इस अन्याय को दूर किया गया है । इस्लाम ने, मुसलमानों ने केवल भारत में ही नहीं, और देशों में भी ऐसा ही किया था । जब मुसलमानों ने १४५३ में ईस्टर्न रोमन एम्पायर को हरा कर कान्स्टैंटीनोपल पर कब्जा किया, तो उन्होंने वहां के सब से बड़े चर्च, चर्च आफ़ सेंट सोफिया, को मस्जिद बना दिया और कई सदियों तक वह चर्च एक मस्जिद बना रहा । जब टर्की में क्रांति हुई और कमाल पाशा का राज्य हुआ तो उसने महसूस किया कि जब तक यह गिरजा ईसाइयों के सामने एक मस्जिद के रूप में रहेगा, तब तक ईसाइयों के दिलों में मुसलमानों के लिये प्रेम पैदा नहीं हो सकेगा । परन्तु वह मुसलमान था और टर्की एक मुसलमान देश था । यह मस्जिद ईसाइयों को वापस करने में बड़ी कठिनाई थी । इसलिये उसने यह तरीका निकाला कि वह न तो मस्जिद रहे और न गिरजा रहे । उसने उस जगह को एक अजायबघर बना दिया और आज भी वह एक अजायबघर के रूप में कायम है । यह ठीक है कि वह उसको वापस नहीं कर पाया । उचित तो यह था कि वह उसको वापस कर देता, लेकिन चूंकि सारे देश की आबादी मुसलमान थी और वहां पर ईसाई बहुत कम थे, इसलिये उसने उसको चर्च में कनवर्ट नहीं किया, बल्कि उसको एक अजायबघर बना दिया, ताकि सब लोग वहां जा सकें और ईसाइयों के दिलों में यह क्लेश न रहे कि हमारे एक धर्म-स्थान को मस्जिद बना दिया गया है ।

लेकिन इसकी तुलना में हम देखते हैं कि भारत आजाद हो गया है, लेकिन इस विषय में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है । यहां पर एकता की बातें की जाती हैं, लेकिन जब यह कहा जाता है कि पुराने मन्दिरों को वापस कर दिया जाये, तो उसकी उपेक्षा की जाती है । इससे मुसलमानों को ठेस नहीं होनी चाहिए । वे और मस्जिदें बना सकते हैं । जो राम जन्म-भूमि है, वहीं पर नमाज पढ़ने से खुदा मिल सकता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है । मस्जिदें और भी बन सकती हैं । क्या कृष्ण जन्म-भूमि पर ही नमाज पढ़ने से खुदा मिल सकता है, अगर मुसलमान वास्तव में राष्ट्रीय हैं, तो उनको ये पूजा स्थान हिन्दुओं को वापस दे देने चाहिए । । श्री अन्सार हरवानी यहां बैठे हुए हैं । अगर उनमें जरा भी राष्ट्रीयता है, जरा भी देश-भक्ति है, तो यहां पर खड़े होकर एलान करें कि हम चाहते हैं कि उन मन्दिरों को हिन्दुओं को वापस कर दिया जाये (*Interruptions*) मैं चैलेंज करता हूं । मुझे बताया जाये कि यदि इस प्रकार की एक भी मस्जिद है, जो मन्दिर बन गई है, तो मैं यहां खड़ा होकर कहूंगा कि वह मुसलमानों को वापस कर दी जाये ।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): What about Budhist temples?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Mind your own business.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): This is one brand of Hinduism. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): On a point of order. I do not want to

[Shri Narasimhan]

interrupt my hon. friend. But it is not proper, I submit, to appeal to another hon. Member in the name of patriotism and say "If you really have patriotism, if you really love your country, do this thing." It is not at all proper.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Patriotism cannot be divided. If you really love this country, if you want unity in this country, then these things, which are hindrances in the way of that unity, which are hindrances in the way of their patriotism, should be removed. Therefore, I say, if you want the emotional integration of this country, if you want real friendship in this country, if you want the communal differences to be removed, this is absolutely necessary, and essential. That is why I say that if you are really a patriot, if you are really a nationalist, it is your duty to come forward and say "some of our people in the past did some wrong, we are not here to hold a brief for them, those wrongs should be undone and the temples should be restored to the worshippers". I do hope and wish that the Muslim Members of this House will come forward with that statement, as that will be a very noble gesture on their part which will pave the way for the emotional integration of this country.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Sir, I protest against being called a Muslim.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: But if they oppose it, they are communal, they are anti-national. If they oppose it, they do not love this country; if they oppose it, that will mean that they do not want the emotional integration of this country.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: (Barabanki): On a point of order.

Shri Tangamani: Is it proper for him to say all those who oppose him are anti-national etc.?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्वान ए प्वायंट ग्राफ़ ग्रार्डर । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसी धर्म विशेष के व्यक्ति को उसका नाम लेकर क्यों सम्बोधित किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसी बातें न हों ।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें कोई प्वायंट ग्राफ ग्रार्डर नहीं है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर इस वक्त सवाल मन्दिर ग्रौर मस्जिद का चल रहा है । ग्रगर इस प्रकार के मन्दिर गिरजा बना दिये गये होते, किसी ग्रौर चीज़ में कनवर्ट कर दिय गये होते, तो मैं उनका ज़िक्र भी करता ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उन का ज़िक्र मैं करूंगा ग्रौर माननीय सदस्य चुप होकर बैठ जायेंगे ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : जो प्रोबलम सामने होता है, उसके ग्रनुसार ही, उसके कनटैक्स्ट में ही हम बात-चीत कर सकते हैं । इस वक्त सवाल मुख्य रूप से यह है कि यहां के धर्म-स्थान मस्जिदों के रूप में बदल दिये गये । इसलिये नाम लेना पड़ता है, वर्ना मेरे मन में किसी का दिल दुखाने का विचार नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश के ग्रन्दर एकता हो, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश के ग्रन्दर भ्रातृ भाव हो, इस देश के जो मुसलमान हैं वे भी इस देश को ग्रपना देश मानें, यहां के महापुरुषों को ग्रपने महापुरुष मानें, एक बन कर रहें, इस देश को ग्रपनी मात भूमि मानें । इसमें मेरे मन में कहीं कोई द्वेष नहीं है । मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक इस देश में स तरह की बातें कायम हैं, जब तक धर्म स्थान मस्जिद बने हुए हैं, तब तक इस देश में सही मानों में इमोशनल इंटेग्रेशन नहीं हो सकता, भावात्मक एकता नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए यदि हम ईमानदारी से, 'ग्रानेस्टली' ग्रौर 'सिंसियरली' इमोशनल इंटेग्रेशन चाहते हैं, भावात्मक एकता चाहते हैं तो यह चीज़ जल्दी से जल्दी

होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई मन्दिर मस्जिद बना हुआ है तो वह वापस मिलना चाहिए, अगर कोई मस्जिद मन्दिर बना हुआ है तो उसे भी वापस मिलना चाहिए। जो भी धर्म स्थान इस तरह के हैं वे वापस होने चाहियें। यह चीज केवल एक सम्प्रदाय पर लागू नहीं होती। जिसने जिसका स्थान लिया है वह उसे वापस कर दे। इससे बहुत सुन्दर वातावरण बनेगा और देश की भावात्मक एकता को बल मिलेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति जी, यह जो विधेयक उपस्थित है उसके प्रस्तावक महोदय और समर्थक मधोक जी द्वारा बहुत कुछ कहा गया। यह कहा गया कि इससे इस देश में एकता पैदा होगी क्योंकि लोगों को ठेस लगती है जब किसी के धर्म स्थान पर कोई दूसरा कब्जा किये हो, और उस ठेस को हम चाहते हैं कि दूर हो जाये, और इस देश में एकता कायम हो। कहा गया कि इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम एक एक दूसरे के धर्म स्थानों को वापस करदें। मुझे सन्देह है कि यदि इस विधेयक को पास कर दिया गया तो वह भावात्मक एकता होगी या अनेकता पैदा होगी या विघटन होगा। मैं कह सकता हूं कि एकता नहीं विघटन होगा।

बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में हमारे मधोक साहब ने कहा कि हम खुले दिल से मुसलमानों से भी कहते हैं और हिन्दुओं से भी कहते हैं कि जिन हिन्दुओं ने मुसलमानों की मस्जिद पर कब्जा किया हो वह उसे वापस कर दें और जिन मुसलमानों ने हिन्दुओं के मन्दिरों पर अधिकार किया हो वह उसे वापस कर दें। बड़ी सुन्दर बात है, लेकिन इसके पीछे भावना क्या है? इसके पीछे भावना एकता की नहीं है, इसके पीछे भावना अलगाव की है, और मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक में समय की सीमा क्यों नहीं रखी गई है। अगर इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था होती कि दस साल पहले, पन्द्रह साल पहले, सन् १९४७ के सांप्रदायिक दंगों के समय यदि किसी ने किसी के धर्म स्थानों को लिया हो तो उसको वापस कर दिया जाये। तब तो समझ में आता।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सन् १९४७ और उसके बाद भी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : लेकिन आज से हजारों साल पहले के इतिहास को खोदें उन चीजों को निकालें, गड़े मुर्दों को उखाड़ें और खोद कर झगड़े का वातावरण तैयार करें, यह मेरी समझ में बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं होगी। इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की ज्वाला भड़काने का सामान होगा।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप अमेंडमेंट लाइये, हम सपोर्ट करेंगे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस लिये जब हम इस विधेयक पर विचार करें तो यह चीज साफ होनी चाहिये।

हमारे मधोक साहब राष्ट्रीयता का नारा लगाते हैं, मगर मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जाति प्रथा चलती है, उस जाति प्रथा को खत्म करने के लिये जो कुछ विश्वनाथ मंदिर में होता है, वाराणसी में हरिजनों को उस मन्दिर में नहीं जाने दिया जाता, उसके लिये वे क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप ने क्या किया, आपकी संस्था ने क्या किया, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं। हमारी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने हरिजनों को अधिकार दिलाने के लिये लड़ाई लड़ी, जेल गये, मुसीबतें झेलीं, दाढ़ी खिंचवाई, लेकिन मधोक साहब उसके सम्बन्ध में खामोश हैं। जाति प्रथा इस देश से जानी चाहिये, इसके सम्बन्ध में वे खामोश हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : खामोश नहीं हैं हम सब से आगे हैं इस सम्बन्ध में ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जितने आगे आप हैं वह मैं समझता हूं । इस देश का वातावरण ऐसी चीजों को लेकर ही खराब हुआ है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में बुद्धिज्म और ब्राह्मणों का झगड़ा चलता है, कत्ल हुए, खून हुए, एक दूसरे के मन्दिरों पर कब्जा किया, क्या उनको दिलाने के लिये आप तैयार हैं ?

श्री बलराज मधोक : बिल्कुल ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : शिव और विष्णु के बीच में झगड़ा हुआ, वहां आप जाने के लिये तैयार हैं ? अगर आप इस विधेयक को पास करेंगे तो दक्षिण में द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम का संघर्ष जारी है, उनका कहना है कि आर्यों ने हमें तबाह किया है, हम अनार्य हैं, हमें उन्होंने पीसा और दक्षिण भारत में आकर अधिकार जमाया, हम अपने अधिकार वापस चाहते हैं । जिस दिन आप इस विधेयक को पास करेंगे उस दिन इस चीज को मान लेंगे, इस पर मोहर लगा देंगे कि दक्षिण भारत जो हैं, यह द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के हाथों में जाना चाहिये ।

मेरे जैसे आदमी से पूछा जाये तो मैं मन्दिर मस्जिद के झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता । मन्दिर मस्जिद सब एक ही चीज से बनते हैं, मन्दिर जिस चूना, गारा और ईंट से बने हैं उसी से मस्जिदें भी बनी हैं, लेकिन आपस में झगड़ा चलता है । आज रोटी रोजी की लड़ाई के बारे में नहीं कहा जाता । अगर इनकी बात की जाये तो दूसरी तरफ से दिमाग हट कर इन की तरफ आ जाये, लेकिन आज कुछ ऐसे राजनीतिक दल हैं जो धार्मिक भावनाओं को भड़का कर पूंजीपतियों और बड़े लोगों के हितों का संरक्षण करने के लिये इस तरह के नारे लगा कर गद्दियों पर आना चाहते हैं । इसके पीछे यही भावना है । अगर हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की भावनाओं को दबाना है, देश में एकता को लाना है इसके लिये इस विधेयक को पास करने से पहले अगर संशोधन आता कि पिछले हिन्दू मुसलिम दंगों में जो एक दूसरे के धार्मिक स्थान लिये गये हैं, उनको वापस कर दिया जाये, तो मैं समझ सकता था, किसी भी आदमी की समझ में यह आ सकता है, लेकिन वह आप नहीं चाहते हैं ।

अगर यह कहा जाता है कि इसको वापस किया जाये, तो इसके लिये कोई कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । अगर आज किसी के खेत पर, किसी के धर्म स्थान पर, किसी की जमीन पर, मकान पर कोई कब्जा करता है तो उसके लिये कानून बना हुआ है, और उस कानून के द्वारा उनको हासिल किया जा सकता है । लेकिन इस विधेयक के पीछे तो केवल गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ने की भावना तथा उद्देश्य ही है । और कोई बात नहीं । मैं चाहता हूं कि हम हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख सभी से, जिससे हम सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, उन सब के बारे में सोचें । इस विधेयक में केवल हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का सवाल है । आखिर इसमें केवल मन्दिर और मस्जिद का ही सवाल क्यों उठाया जाता है ? इसमें जो कुतुब उद्दीन ऐबक ने कुतुब मीनार बनवाई उसका भी सवाल आयेगा । सोचना होगा कि कुतुब मीनार किसने बनवाई । यह सब झगड़े की बात है । कई तरह के इतिहासकार है, कोई कुछ लिखता है कोई कुछ लिखता है । इस साल किसी के कब्जे में थी और इस साल किसी के कब्जे में है । कोई कहेगा कि यह किसी और ही सम्प्रदाय विशेष के हाथों में है । इस तरह की बातों से देश में हिन्दू मुसलमानों का सवाल पैदा होता है ।

अगर मधोक जी देश में एकता पैदा करना चाहते हैं, राष्ट्रीयता पैदा करना चाहते

हैं तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हू कि अगर यहां पर ऐसे मुसलमान हुए हैं जिन्होंने हमला किया है, अगर बाबर, तैमूर लंग और चंगेजखां को हमलावर कहा जाये, तो यहां ऐसे मुसलमान भी हुए हैं जो देश-भक्त हुए हैं। यहां पर हुमायूं रहा है, अकबर रहा है, जहांगीर रहा है, शाहजहां रहा है। क्या यह सब लोग इस देश की एकता को भंग कर रहे थे ? यहां पर मलिक मुहम्मद जायसी जैसा कवि हुआ। अगर आप इस देश का इतिहास ठीक ढंग से नहीं पढ़ेंगे तब तक एकता कायम नहीं होगी। विघटन पैदा होगा। इस विधेयक को पास करने से विघटन की शक्तियों को बल मिलेगा और देश को बहुत बड़ा आघात पहुंचेगा, इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

Several Hon. Members— *rose.*

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mohammed Imam.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): I am prepared to stand over.

Some Hon. Members: You must speak.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Mr. chairman, if my hon. friends want me to speak, I rise to speak. I have heard the stories narrated by the two previous speakers, the mover and the supporter. They are very interesting. I am not surprised that such a Bill has been brought forward in this House by them. Of course, it is their mission.

All of us are aiming at the unity of the country and emotional and national integration. I must submit that I have been working for Hindu Muslim unity for a very long time. I am as much loved by the Hindus as by Muslims. I respect Mandirs as much as I respect Masjids. In fact, I may submit with all humility that I have helped in the construction of many Mandirs and I have even endowed lands to them. I have got great regard for them. What is now needed is, these differences must be forgotten. We must all work together to live amicably and cordially if we want to see that the nation is strengthened.

My hon. friend who spoke before me has very clearly and effectively replied to the charges made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Balraj Madhok. The hon. Mover wants us to believe these incidents which happened centuries ago. He wants the hon. Members of this House to believe those incidents which happened nine centuries ago, which might have happened or might not have happened, and he wants to invoke the aid of this House to see that all these places of workship are restored to them.

I may just give one instance relating to the south where a bad propaganda had been the bane of the country. I am speaking of the famous Tippu Sultan, who was the ruler in Mysore in 18th century. When I was young, there was a good deal of propaganda against him. It was stated that he was a hater of Hindus. It was stated that he converted a number of Hindus into Muslims. It was stated that he destroyed many temples. But, of late, many have recognised the services that he had rendered to the country and to its unity and independence. Even now, his palace is standing in the city of Bangalore, and hon. Members can go and visit the fort area where there is this palace. All round his palace there are temples, which were built at that time. Those temples are still existing, almost next door to the palace. Similarly, at Seringapatam, there is the famous temple of Shri Ranganathaswami. Just opposite to it was Tippu Sultan's palace. It is said that every morning, both Tippu Sultan and Hyder Ali used to visit that temple and invoke the blessings of God.

Shri Tangamani: Tippu Sultan was the hero of the south. Some hon. Members may not know it.

Shri Mohammed Imam: There is must have heard of the Sringeri Mutt.

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

There you find documents written on metal, wherein he has endowed lands to that mutt. He was a great devotee. Still, he was dubbed at that time as the hater of Hindus, because the Britishers at that time wanted to alienate the feelings of the Hindus against him, and they carried on a propaganda against him so that the Hindus might turn against him. Still, he was a great lover of Hinduism, and he was a great man. He was the one man at that time that did not want the foreigners to set their foot in India, who resisted them to the last and sacrificed his life and who never surrendered, though it was offered to him that he would be made the king.

So, such propaganda will not do.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Why bring in those things now? How is it relevant to the present Bill which deals only with temples and places of workship?

Shri Mohammed Imam: I may go still further back. I have studied something of the Puranas also. I have also studied the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.

Shri Balraj Madhok: The hon. Member cannot even pronounce those names properly and he says that he has read them.

Shri Mohammed Imam: My hon. friend will have to learn many things from me. First of all, he has to learn how to cultivate unity.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: उच्चारण योग्यता की निशानी नहीं है।

Shri Mohammed Imam: There is a belief in the south that once upon a time, the whole of India was peopled by Dravidians. Later on, India was invaded; it was invaded by a race coming from Central Asia or Central Europe, called Aryans, and they displaced these Dravidians. Normally, the Dravidians were the followers of Ishwara or Siva, and the Aryans were the followers of Vishnu. So, when they came here, they began to look at each other with rivalry and hatred. The mission of the Aryans was to convert the Dravidians into Vaishnavites, while those that lived in the south, namely the Dravidians, wanted to remain as *Siva-bhaktas*. We have heard of devtas and rakshasas. Rakshasas have been depicted in various colours. We have heard of Anjenaiya and kapisainya. Really, they were not rakshasas, they were not kapis or monkeys. The people who lived in the south were the worshippers of Ishwara or Shiva. When they were compelled to become followers of Vishnu by the Aryans others were termed as rakshasas. Take Hiranyakashipu. He was an Ishwara-bhakta. He was killed because he refused to embrace Vaishnavism. So also Ravana. The rakshasas were all Ishwara-bhaktas. I do not want to go into the details, but if one studies ancient history, many things may be said.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Come to the relevant point.

Shri Mohammed Imam: My hon. friend need not dictate to me what I should say. Whatever is relevant to me he will find irrelevant to him because his mission is to bring about disruption in this country. In season and out of season, he wants to attack the minorities, not merely the Muslims, but Christians, Scheduled Castes, Sikhs and other minorities. I ask him why don't you come out openly? This is not the time or place to cast your venom on these minorities who cannot defend themselves. But still we can defend ourselves. Our heart is pure. We are patriots. We are nationalists and we are sons of India. If our friends are so vociferous, if they think that they have a legitimate claim, this is not the place where they should

come and raise the claim to those places of worship. They should go to court. Let them go to the Supreme Court. They want to mention incidents or what happened about 900 years ago. They have condemned every King right from Ghori to Babar. They want to claim the Kutab Minar. Let them have it. I have no objection. Whether it was built by Prithvi Raj or by Kutab-u-ddin, the fact remains that if Prithvi Raj had built it, you would not find those Arabic letters and scriptures there.

So many things may be said on either side. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri wanted to claim the Mosque at Banaras. This Mosque and Temple have existed side by side. In fact, I have seen in many places mosques and mandirs existing side by side even today. Even in my own State, in one place there is a Ganesha temple and adjoining it there is a Mosque. They are living quite amicably and happily.

Because there were no people like Madhok and Shastri to disturb their cordiality. They all wanted to live happily. In fact, it is well known that Akbar was a great lover of mandirs. He loved mandirs as well as mosques. If any injustice had been done at that time, certainly the Hindus and others who were very prominent then—people like Birbal and Toddar Mal—would have done their best to see that these places were restored to their owners. Till now, I do not think any claim has been made to those places. If it had been made earlier, perhaps it would have become a live issue. But perhaps such a claim was left to be made by these two champions of Hinduism.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It has been made for hundreds of years past.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, I do not want to speak more on this. I find it delicate; but I want to say one thing. It is far from the intentions of the Muslims, the Indian Muslims to humiliate or wound the feelings of any community on grounds of religion. I am one who belives that the love and affection of the Hindus form the *vajra kavacha* of the minorities. I am one who believes that our sole mission be it a Hindu or be it a Muslim—is to attain the height of the mountain called *Mukti*. We may get to that spot by different routes. No matter by what route we get to it, we have to meet at the top of the mountain.

Similarly, we have a great mission to perform. Our country is best with many dangers. Our Prime Minister and others have been trying for the national integration and national unity. We have to cultivate love. We must try to respect each other's religion and respect each other also.

Hon. Members of this House take up incidents which happened nine hundred years ago which can neither be corroborated nor contradicted. Supposing this speech which my friend has delivered in this House had been delivered outside to the general public, to a crowd, what will be the effect? Yesterday the Indian Penal Code has been amended that racialism, communalism will be treated as offences. What will be the effect of Shri Shastri's speech. If Shri Shastri makes this one of his gospels in the course of his election campaign and goes out to get votes, what will be the effect? He will have committed an offence. Of course, here, as a Member of Parliament, he gets protection. If such speeches are made outside, what will be the effect on the unity of the country? What will be the effect on the nation which has yet to be built?

So, I appeal to him. This is not the first time that he has brought in such resolutions or Bills, which are likely to wound or offend the feelings of others. So far as I am concerned, I am not wounded or offended. But, I am thinking of others. He is an august Member of this House; so also Shri Madhok. I think the time has

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

come when our religion must be confined to the *masjids* and *mandirs*. Outside, we are all Indians. We are all working for the unity of India. Outside, our only temple and *Masjid* is the land of India and nothing else.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Shastri has moved his Bill with great eloquence. But I regret that the eloquence has been wasted on a matter which will lead us thosuands of years backwards. I am strongly against the spirit of the Bill because it is not opportune. It is inopportune in the sense that we are passing through very difficult times and the election is near at hand. To rouse the passions and the feelings of the people on the score of religion and on the score of things that had been done long long before, centuries back, is most inopportune, and should be avoided at any cost.

Secondly, I would plead that the spirit of the Bill is against the unity of India and emotional integration. It is the want or lack of this that has been, in the past, the cause of the ruin of India as a whole. We have been subjugated so many times by so many powers that if even today we do not learn the lessons of history, then, it is most unfortunate for us. But I am happy to say that the people of the way of thinking of the hon. Mover of this Bill—their race is dwindling and that is the satisfying feature in the history of India. Not only this. The Bill is is out of the spirit of the modern age of science and humanism.

Sir, we have come here, to this non. House, not as Hindus, not as Muslims, not as Adivasis, but as Indians and as citizens of the world as such our interests should be to things that are larger, that are greater and that should have an appeal to the world to large. But, unfortunately, this Bill leads us to thousands of years back. Even if we are to go to the law courts, will the law courts be able to solve the problem? I think it would be very difficult, even for eminent lawyers to come to a decision about the proper owners of so many temples or so many mosques or so many churches. We shall return to the medival ages of religious wars and religious quarrels. It is happy to note that we have passed that age and have come to a world of freer air and of greater toleration. Shri Shastri's eloquence and his perseverance in delowing into the history of so many temples and shrines are certainly praiseworthy. But this will lead India to chaos, not only in one place, not only in the north or the south but throughout the length and breadth of India. Therefore, I would request the hon. Mover of the Bill to withdraw that Bill and to save the country from wars and from going hundreds of years back.

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता (झज्जर) : जनाब चेग्ररमैन साहब, मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को जिन्होंने कि यह बिल रक्खा ग्रौर उसके हक में तकरीर की उनको ग्रौर श्री बलराज मधोक को मुबारकबाद देता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस मतलब के लिये वह बोले थे वह कामयाब हो गया । जिस सेंटीमेंट के साथ मेरे यह दोस्त जो मेरे पीछे बैठे थे बोले ग्रौर जिस दु:ख के साथ बोले बस इतना ही मतलब है इस बिल का ग्रौर इसमे ज्यादा ग्रौर कुछ नहीं है

For the convenience of the hon. Home Minister, I may submit my points in English.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Acairs (Shri Datar): You may carry on in Hindi; I understand it far better than you do.

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता : मैं ग्रर्ज कर रहा था कि ग्राखिर इस बिल को यहां पर लाने में ग्रानरेबल मेम्बर को क्या मतलब हासिल हो सकता है । ग्रगर ग्रानरेबल मेम्बर्ज मजहबी ग्रादमी हैं, if they are religios people

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य एक भाषा में ही बोलें ।

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता : यह मुल्क एक भाषा का नहीं है ।

अगर हमारे ये दोस्त सचमुच मजहबी आदमी हैं और सचमुच अपने मालिक में, खुदा की जात में उन का भरोसा हैं, अगर सचयुच वे जानते हैं कि खुदा एक है, उस की जात एक है, उस के सिवाय और कोई नहीं है तो फिर उनको सोचना चाहिये कि अगर दो सौ साल से कोई मस्जिद के बजाये मन्दिर है, या दो सौ साल से मन्दिर के बजाये मस्जिद है, तो भी उसमें उन जात का ही नाम लिया जा रहा है. चाहे वह किसी भी तरीके से लिया जा रहा हो ।

अगर हमारे ये दोस्त मजहबी आदमी नहीं हैं. दुनियादार हैं. मैन आफ़ प्रापर्टी हैं, प्रापर्टी के नुक्ता-ए-निगाह से देखते हैं, तो फिर उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि मस्जिद हो या मन्दिर , उसके नीचे जमीन है और उसके ऊपर कुछ ईंट पत्थर हैं और इसलिये उन पर वही कानून लागू है, जो कि इस मुल्क में दूसरी प्रापर्टीज पर लागू है ।

हम उस कानून का तजुर्बा लाहौर में कर चुके हैं । लाहौर में एक मस्जिद थी जिसका नाम था मस्जिद शहीदगंज । वह किसी जमाने में एक गुरुद्वारा होता था । किसी वक्त किसी मुसलमन रूलर ने सिखों के सिर काट कर एक कुएं में डाल दिये और उसको मस्जिद बना दिया । फिर रणजीत सिंह का राज आया और उसने उस पर कब्जा करके उसको एक गुरुद्वारा बना दिया । जिस वक्त जम्हूरियत आई, तो चूंकि पंजाब में मुसलमानों की अक्सरियत थी, एक तबके ने शोर उठाया कि यह तो मस्जिद है, इसलिये मुसलमानों को वापिस मिलनी चाहिये । उन्होंने शोर उठाया इलैक्शन के छः सात महीने पहले । सिकन्दर हयात खां एक बड़े रूलर थे, बल्कि वह सारी टीम ही बड़ी मजबूत थी । उन्होंने मुसलमानों से कहा कि "खबरदार, अगर ला एंड आर्डर को खराब किया, तुम जाओ अदालत में ।" मैं उस वक्त एक स्टुडेंट था और मुझे यह सब कुछ याद है । मैं समझता हूं कि अदालत ने जो फ़ैसला दिया, उससे हमारे दोस्त शायद वाकिफ़ नहीं हैं । हाईकोर्ट का रूलिंग यह था कि वह मस्जिद है या मन्दिर है या गुरुद्वारा है, जजबाती तस्कीन के लिय ईमोशनल सैटिसफ़ैक्शन के लिये वह डिफरेंट हो, लेकिन वह प्रापर्टी भी है और जो प्रापर्टी बारह साल से किसी के कब्जे में है, एडवर्स पोजेशन के बाद उस की ओनरशिप है ।

इस लिए कोई मन्दिर हो या मस्जिद बारह साल से वह जिस की मिल्कियत है, वह उस की है । ऐसी हालत में एक लीगल, सिविलाइज्ड स्टेट में, जिस में कांस्टीट्यूशनल ला है, इस आगसट बाडी में, जिस की हिन्दुस्तानियों की निगाह में इतनी इम्पार्टेन्स है, ऐसा बिल पेश करने का मक़सद मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । एक मामूली समझ के आदमी को भी यह मालूम है कि मस्जिद हो, मन्दिर हो या चर्च हो, वह प्रापर्टी भी तो है और उस पर प्रापर्टी एक्ट लागू है, उस पर एडवर्स पोजेशन का उसूल भी तो लागू है । बारह साल के बाद कोई भी प्रापर्टी हो, जिस के कब्जे में हो उस की प्रापर्टी है । यह दुनियादार का नुक्ता-ए-निगाह है ।

इस के मुकाबले में मजहबदार का नुक्ता-ए-निगाह यह है कि खुदा का नाम लेना है, चाहे वह किसी भी तरीके से लिया जाये, एक जात की परस्तिश होती है, तो फिर वह चाहे मन्दिर में हो या मस्जिद में, इस में दुख की क्या बात है ।

आनरेबल मेम्बर्स, श्री अशोक और शास्त्री जी, इन दोनों की मैं बहुत कद्र करता

[श्री प्र० सि० दौलता]

हूं। उन दोनों की खिदमत में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जाती तौर पर मुझे कोई रिलिजन प्यारा नहीं लगा । १९४७ के बाद रिलिजन की बात कभी भी मेरे दिमाग में नहीं आई, क्योंकि उस जमाने में मजहब के नाम पर इन्सान ने इन्सान को काटा, मन्दिर में बच्चों को काटा गया, मस्जिदों में संगीनों पर उठाया गया और यह सब देख कर मैंने सोचा कि ये मन्दिर, और मस्जिद, ये सारे मजहब बेकार हैं, जो कि इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं बना सके । मुझे उन में कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं है । लेकिन मैं मजहबी इन्सानों को, आनरेबल मेम्बरान को, एक अपील करता हूं:

I want to give some historical facts and I must do so in English so that my South Indian friends may know it. Shri Bal Raj Madhok and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri do not know that recently, in East Punjab, which is now known as Punjab, thousands of mosques are being used as temples. In Rohtak, in my own town, where Shri Bal Raj Madhok has addressed meetings, there was a place of religious worship which was a mosque 12 years before. Today, it is Durga mandir. My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had also been going there perhaps in the Hindi agitation days. That temple is now in the possession of Arya Samaj and it it known as Dayanand Mutt. It was a Muslim shrine. As many as 70 Muslims shrines in Rohtak have been converted as Gurdwaras, Mandirs and Mutts. One need not go into past history. If they can go there and ask those people to vacate them, then they are religious men and men of religious feelings.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I must oppose this Bill, with the spirit with which it has been moved. This Bill has been brought forward with a view to sabotage the integrity of the Indian union. I need not go into past history. I do not talk of 200 years ago. My humble submission is that in Punjab, both the Home Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister can work for the restoration of Muslim shrines. My hon. friends have moved a Bill without knowing the account books. As many as 753 Muslim mosques are still Hindu Mandirs, Gurdwaras and temples in Punjab. They were not done in Mohammed Ghouri's days or in Akbar's days. They were done just when India was liberated. If these people have not courage to return these to the Muslims, let the Government, the Rehabilitation Department, move in the matter and see that these temples are returned to the Muslims.

Another point I am feeling very strongly is this. God is a very aggrieved person these days. If somebody occupies my House, I go to court and file a case. But God, poor fellow, cannot do it. All mosques, temples and gurdwaras have been trespassed by political men. Where God was worshipped, political leaders are worshipped. They are trespassers in the house of God. They should be removed. In my constituency there is a Durga Mandir which is used for political purposes. Mosques and gurdwaras are used for political purposes. If there are any public religious places, let God be worshipped there and let political leaders be pushed out. If these people do not push them out, Government should push them out. If Government does not push them out, it is a weak Government.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): I may say, for the information of the hon. Member, that in Malabar, for instance, there are Hindu temples where Muslims take part in the festivals.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन के सामने मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला इस बिल के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया

है। इस बिल के रूप में एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न इस देश के सामने है। ईमोशनल इन्टेग्रेशन की बात यहां पर कही गई। मैं किन्हीं मित्रों की भावनाओं के ऊपर आरोप नहीं करता। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन के मन में कोई डिसरप्टिव टेंडेंसी है और मैं उन पर यह आरोप भी नहीं करता कि उन के दिल में कोई दूसरा ख्याल है। सदन में जिस तरीके से यह बात पेश की गई है, मैं तो उसी तरीके को ठीक मानता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस देश में ईमोशनल इन्टेग्रेशन कायम करना चाहते हैं, वे इस देश में एकता कायम करना चाहते हैं, हजारों वर्षों से, सैंकड़ों वर्षों से जो घाव इस देश की छाती पर हैं उन को वे दूर करना चाहते हैं। मैं खुद इस बात का समर्थक हूं कि काश, हम में यह शक्ति हो, काश हम ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण कर सकें जिस में इस देश की छाती से वे घाव दूर हो सकें जो इस या उस तबके के मन में, इधर या उधर दर्द और दुख की भावना को इस या उस वक्त पर पैदा करते हैं।

जिस जगह भगवान् राम पैदा हुए, जिस स्थान की धूलि हम सब के लिये पवित्र है, जिस जगह भगवान् कृष्ण पैदा हुए और जिस जगह की धूलि हम सब के लिये पवित्र है, उस जगह उपासक न जा सकें, हजारों बरस बाद लोगों के लिये यह बात दुख की है। या जिस जगह किसी मनीषि ने, किसी मुसलमान चिन्तक ने अपनी साधना के द्वारा ईंट और कंकड़ जोड़ कर मस्जिद बना दी, उस पर कोई दूसरा आदमी कब्जा कर ले और मुस्लिम संस्कृति के प्रति, मुस्लिम मजहब के प्रति जिसे अनुराग है, वह वहां पर जा न सके, वह वहां पर अपनी अर्चना से माथा न टेक सके, यह दुखद बात है। जब तक यह बात रहेगी और जब तक मजहब का यह ख्याल इस देश और समाज में है, तब तब दुख की ये बातें भी रहेंगी।

काश हम इस देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण निर्मित कर सकते, जिस में दुख और दर्द को पैदा करने वाली स्थितियों को दूर कर सके होते। मगर मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि अभी इस देश में वह स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई है। आज हम ईमोशनल इन्टेग्रेशन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रस्ताव या बिल हम इस सदन में रखते हैं, हम देखें कि क्या उन के द्वारा यह मसला हल हो सकता है। मुझे डर लगता है—मुझे विश्वास होता है—कि यद्यपि हमारे भाई ने इस मन्शा से यह बिल यहां पर उपस्थित किया है कि इस देश में ईमोशनल इन्टेग्रेशन हो, ये घाव और दुख दर्द की बातें दूर हो जायें, तथापि अगर इस बिल को हम इस वक्त लेते हैं, इस पर इस वक्त चर्चा करते हैं, इस पर बहस करते हैं, तो वे घाव और अधिक हरे होंगे और वह और बढ़ जाने का खतरा है। नैशनल इन्टेग्रेशन के स्थान पर डिसइन्टेग्रेशन का ज्यादा खतरा है। उस दिन के लिये मेरी आंखें तड़प रही हैं, उस दिन को इस देश में देखने के लिये मैं उत्कंठित हूं जिस तरह से कि अकबर के जमाने के अन्दर था। बड़े ऊंचे स्थान से अकबर ने इस तरह की बात कही थी :

"मन्दिर में पूजा करे, मस्जिद माथा टेक,
गिरजों में बाइबिल पढ़े, पर ब्रह्म है एक।"

15 hrs.

हमारे शासन के मंच से यह बात कही गई कि अपने अपने मन्दिर में, अपनी अपनी मस्जिद में, अपने अपने गिरजों में अपने अपने देवता की अपने तरीके से अभ्यर्थना करें, लेकिन लोगों के मन में यह चीज पैदा हो हमारे ऋषियों ने, भारतीय ऋषियों ने भी कहा था कि सारा संसार एक है, सारा ब्रह्मांड एक है।

"सर्वम खल्विदं ब्रह्म"

हमारा राम तो सब जगह है वह सब जगह रमा हुआ है हमारा कृष्ण तो सब जगह व्याप्त है, उसका स्वरूप है और उस का स्वरूप नहीं भी है। वह सारी सरूपता और सारी

[पं० ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

निरूपता, सा कारता श्रौर निराकारता में व्याप्त है । हम राम मन्दिर श्रौर राम भजन करने की बात कहते हैं राम ने स्वंय श्रयोध्या को छोड़ा श्रौर दंडक बन में जा कर राक्षसों का दमन किया । हमारे इस देश की जमीन, चप्पा, चप्पा राम मन्दिर है, हमें उस राम के मन्दिर को बनाना है, उस कृष्ण के मन्दिर का निर्माण करना है । जो मन्दिर आज से १००,२००,५०० श्रौर ७०० वर्ष पूर्व टूट गये उन का उठाने की बात करते हैं । सुन्दर बात है, उठा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारा राम श्राज खेतों श्रौर खलिहानों में है, वह वहां काम कर रहा है, पसीना बहा रहा है । यह चीज है जो इस समय हमें राम श्रौर कृष्ण के सम्बन्ध में सोचना है । जिस ने खुद मथुरा में जन्म लिया लेकिन जा कर वह ब्रं।बन में गौवें चराई श्रौर फिर जा कर दूवारका में बसा श्राज श्रगर वह कृष्ण होते तो वे क्या चाहते इस तरह से मन्दिर निर्माण करना । जिस जगह वह पैदा हुए वहां मन्दिर बनाइये, ठीक है, उस का स्मारक बनाइये, ठीक है, लेकिन जिस तरह से कृष्ण ने मथुरा को छोड़ कर वृंदाबन में बास लिया, फिर मथुरा श्राये, फिर मथुरा छोड़ कर दूवारका में गये, उस को देखिये । मैं कहता हूं कि कृष्ण हमारे गांव में, घर घर में भाई चारा स्थापित करना चाहते हैं । एकता स्थापित करने के लिये कृष्ण का जो मन्दिर हो सकता है, जो राम का मन्दिर हो सकता है, उस कृष्ण मन्दिर के निर्माण की तरफ श्राप ध्यान दें ।

इस बिल की जो मंशा है एकता स्थापित करने की, उस मंशा की मैं सराहना करता हूं स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि श्राज यह वक्त नहीं है कि इस तरह का बिल इस सदन में श्राये । ऐसी भावना इस देश में पैदा होनी चाहिये कि श्रगर मुसलमान के पास कोई हिन्दू धर्म स्थान है तो वह स्वयम् समर्पित कर दें कि हम तुम को इसे प्रेजेन्ट करते हैं, समस्त हिन्दू समाज को प्रेजेंट करते हैं । इस देश के श्रन्दर एकता पैदा हो, श्रगर हिन्दुश्रों के पास मुसलमानों की धार्मिक सम्पति हो तो वह प्रेमपूर्वक मुसलमानों को समर्पित करे कि यह सम्पति किसी कारण हमारे पास श्रा गई थी, हम इसे मुसलमान भाइयों को सार्पित करते हैं । मैं तो कहता हूं कि मुसलमान हिन्दुश्रों के स्थान पर मन्दिर बना दें श्रौर हिन्दू मुसलमानों के स्थानों पर मस्जिद बनवा दें । श्रौर श्राखिर ऐसा क्यों न हो ? मुझे तो लगता है कि श्राने वाला युग ऐसा होगा, ऐसी स्थिति उस में पैदा होगी कि हिन्दू मुसलमान सब मन्दिरों श्रौर मस्जिदों में जा सकेंगे । क्यों न हमारे हृदयों में यह बात श्राये कि मस्जिदों में हमारा राम है श्रौर मन्दिरों में भी रहीम है । इस देश के मनीषियों ने यह बात बार बार कही । गांधी जी की बात से यह चर्चा की गई थी । गांधी जी ने यह बात कही कि मन्दिर श्रौर मस्जिद में फर्क न समझा ।

"ईश्वर श्रल्ला तेरे नाम, मन्दिर मस्जिद तेरे धाम"

श्रगर मस्जिद वहां पर बनी है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी यह दृष्टि हो कि वह भगवान् का मन्दिर है, वह मस्जिद भी भगवान् के प्रेम का श्रौर जन्मस्थान का स्मारक है । क्यों हम यह सब भूल जायें, ईंट, पत्थर श्रौर एक किस्म की मेहराब देख कर हम क्यों नाराज हो ? हम चिढ़े क्यों? इतिहास तो पिछले दिनों की चीज हो गया, उन चीजों को हम श्रंगीकार करते हैं । हमें सोचना है कि हमें राम के जन्मस्थान को पूजना है, हमें कृष्ण के जन्म स्थान को पूजना है । हमें वह स्थिति लानी है कि राम श्रौर कृष्ण को यह देश भूल न जाये, उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है वह इस देश के लोगों के श्रन्दर श्रंकित रहे । राम जो श्रादर्श रख गये हैं, वह मुख्य चीज है, कृष्ण जो श्रादर्श रख गये हैं वह मख्य चीज है । हम राम श्रौर कृष्ण के श्रादर्श को भूल जायें श्रौर राम श्रौर कृष्ण जहां पैदा हुए थे उन श्रपीलों की हम पूजा करें तो यह कहां तक

ठीक होगा ? केवल प्रतीक पूजा से इस देश का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता । मूर्ति पूजा हमारे हृदयों में कोई भाव कायम करने के लिये है ? राम और कृष्ण का नाम हमारे स्मरण करने के लिये है, उनका आदर्श हमारे मन में जमाने के लिये है, इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि हम इस तरह का बिल लाने के बजाय इस देश में इस तरह की क्लाइमेट पैदा करें कि हमारे जीवन में राम और कृष्ण के आदर्श अंकित हो और हम अपने मनों में राम और कृष्ण में आदर्शों के मन्दिर स्थापित करने की दिशा में ज्यादा यत्नशील हों ।

17:06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 4, 1961/Bhadra 13, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday, September*, 1, 1961/*Bhadra* 10, 1883 (SAKA)]

		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		6345—82
S.Q. No.	*Subject*	
1128	Agricultural Commission	6345—48
1129	Fixation of prices of crops	6349—52
1130	Ram Ganga River Project in U. P.	6352—54
1134	Renewal of Railway track	6354—56
1135	Nangal Fertilizer Factory	6356—61
1136	Protection of dams against earthquakes	6361—64
1137	Telephone Exchange, Janpath, New Delhi	6364-65
1138	Cooperative credit	6365—70
1141	Restaurants on Southern Railway	6370
1142	Foreign salvage firm for Hooghly	6371-72
1143	All India Health Service	6372—75
1144	Asian Health Organisation	6375-76
1146	Coronary Thrombosis	6376
1148	Vehicular traffic in Delhi	6377—79
1147	Shipping freight rates	6379—82
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		6382—6469
S.Q. No.		
1131	Locomotive Component Parts Factory, Manduadih	6382
1132	Sale of surplus aircrafts by I.A.C.	6383
1133	Ships for transport of foodgrains to U.S.A.	6383
1139	West Coast Highways in Kerala	6384
1140	Power breakdown in Delhi	6384-85
1145	Damage to crops due to Ghaggar floods	6385
1149	Delivery of Express and Reply Paid Telegrams	6386
1150	New technique of road construction	6386-87
1151	Minicoy Lighthouse	6387
1152	Ad-hoc Tribunal	6387
1153	Export of sugar in the form of fruit products	6388
1154	Telegrams by air mail	6388
1155	Railway Commission to Malaya	6388-89

	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	*Subject*	
1156	Dry dock at Vaisakhapatnam	6389
1157	Soil Conservation Seminar held in Ankara	6389-90
U.S.Q. No.		
3009	Marine officers of Calcutta Port	6390
3010	Ship repairs	6390-91
3011	Regulation of clinics and Nursing Homes	6391-92
3012	Doubling of Railway lines in Third Plan	6392
3013	P & T buildings, Punjab	6392-93
3014	T. B. in the country	6393
3015	Overpayments made to contractors	6393-94
3016	National Nutrition Advisory Committee	6394
3017	Plane crach near Amritsar	6394-95
3018	Postal Savings	6395
3019	Electrification of stations on Central Railway	6395-96
3020	Poona Dhond line	6396
3021	Overbridge at Dhond station	6396
3022	Water coolers at stations on Central Railway	6396
3023	Anti-Corruption Organisation on Central Railway	6396-97
3024	Purli Vaijnath station	6398
3025	Development of Horticulture in Punjab	6398
3026	Telegraph offices in Kheri district	6398
3027	Agricultural implements	6398-99
3028	Production of cotton	6400
3029	Sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh	6400—01
3030	Tampering with Rail tracks	6401—02
3031	Minor Irrigation Schemes in Punjab	6402—03
3032	Porters at Pathankot station	6403—04
3033	Yogic exercises	6404
3034	Death of Haj pilgrims on Indian Railways	6404—05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
3035	Contractor-operated station	6405
3036	Paradip port	6405—06
3037	P & T offices . . .	6406
3038	Public call offices in Madras	6406—07
3039	Family Planning Centres in Madras State . .	6407
3040	Development Committees in Manipur . . .	6407
3041	Notified areas in Manipur	6408
3042	Health Schemes in Andhra Pradesh . .	6408
3043	Rural Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh	6408—09
3044	Health Schemes in Punjab	6409
3045	Mukerian stations . .	6409—10
3046	Road overbridge at Vijayawada . . .	6410
3047	Crop for the current year	6410-11
3048	Welfare Officers in P & T	6411
3049	District road maps . .	6412
3050	Rural electrification during Third Plan . .	6412-13
3051	16-Storey building in Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	6413
3052	Mukerian-Talwara line on Northern Railway . .	6413-14
3053	Cooperative Development	6414
3054	Cooperative Societies .	6414-15
3055	Soil erosion	6415-16
3056	Casual labourers on N.E. Railway . .	6416
3057	Yerrupalyam-Vijayawada line	6416-17
3058	Paediatric centres in Medical Colleges . .	64
3 59	Yield of milk from cows	6418
3060	Survey of Indian lion .	6418-19
3061	Cooperative Sugar Factories	6419
3062	Patna University Post Office	6420
3063	Visit of a team of farmers to U.S.A.	6420-21
3064	Disaster of the ship 'Dara	6421
3065	Non-credit of interest in Post Office Savings Bank Accounts of Calcutta.	6421—22

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
3066	Lime Movement by Railways	6422
3067	Paymant of overtime allowamce to P & T employees	6422-23
3068	P & T offices in Bihar .	6423
3069	Floods in Moradabad Distt.	6423
3070	Diversion of night trains .	6423-24
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3072	Stoppage of trains at Silchar	6425-26
3073	Cooperative Joint Farming Societies . .	6426
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3089	Land revenue in Tripura	6434-35
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3098	Class IV vacancies in tha I.A.R.I. . . .	6439-40
3099	Local passenger train service on S.E. Railway	6440-41
3100	Tube wells .	9441
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3104	International Conference on Timber Engineering .	6444
3105	Thermal station at Kothagudem	6444-45
3106	Casual labourers in Olavakot Division . .	445-46
3107	Train accidents . .	6446-47
3108	Panchkuin road shops .	6447
3109	Non-delivery of insured cover	6447-48
3110	Koyna project . .	6448
3111	Booking of goods at Banspani station . .	6448-49
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3113	Expansion of Banspani station	6449-50
3114	Floods in Amarpur .	6450
3115	Water supply for Dhond (Maharashtra) . .	6450
3116	Number plates of motor cars	6451
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3119	R.M.S. Mail office at Dudigul . . .	6452
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3121	Holiday home for P & T employees . . .	6453
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3123	R.M.S. section between Dhanuskodi and Madurai	6453-54
3124	Late running of trains .	6454
3125	Coach between Palasa and Cuttack . . .	6454
2126	Medical college at Berhampur . . .	6455
3127	Transport Cooperatives in Manipur . .	6455-56

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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
3128	Construction of Tadubi-Kharasom-Ukhrul road .	6456
3129	Destruction of crops by elephants . .	6456
3130	Homoeopathic college at Brahmapur . . .	6456-57
3131	Panshet and Khadak Wasalla dams . .	6457
3132	Telephone connections .	6457-58
3133	Foot overb ridge at Chupra station . . .	6459
3134	P & T centre for Gujarat	6459
3136	Train Examiners . .	6460
3137	Strike in Hindustan Shipyard . . .	6460
3138	C.H.S. Scheme . .	6461-62
3139	Panchayats in Rajasthan	6462-63
3140	Plantation of trees in Rajasthan . . .	6463-64
3141	Damage to S. Rly property due to floods. .	6464-65
3142	Central Potato Research Institute . . .	6465
3143	African horse sickness .	6465-66
3144	Water supply in Bhopal	6466
3146	Aerodromes at Khajuraho	6467
3147	Bridges on West Coast Road	6467-68
3148	Gas Turbine project at Bangalore . . .	6468
3149	Superanuated Railway staff	6469

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6470—72

Shri Amjad Ali called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported deportation of about 700 Muslims from the districts of Goalpara Nowgong and Cachar in Assam by the Police . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) made a statement in regard thereto .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 6473

The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha: .

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd*.

(1) Supplementary Thirteenth Session, 1961 Statement No. VI

(2) Supplementary Twelfth Session Statement No. VII 1960

(3) Supplementary Eleventh Session Statement No. XI 1960.

(4) Supplementary Tenth Session Statement No. XVI 1960

(5) Supplementary Seventh Session, Statement No. X

BILL INTRODUCED 6480-81

The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961. . . .

BILL PASSED 6481-82

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1961. The motion was adopted, After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed. . . .

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 6482—6544

Discussion on the motion to consider the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 6544

Eighty-eighth Report was adopted. . . . .

COLUMNS

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL INTRODUCED 6544-45

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1961, (*Amendment of section 5*) by Shri L. Achaw Singh. .

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL WITHDRAWN 6545—62

Discussion on the motion to consider the Fixation of Price of Food Grains Bill moved by Shri Jhulan Sinha on 18-8-61 was resumed. Shri Jhulan Sinha replied to the debte. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL MOTION FOR CIRCULATION ADOPTED 6562—71

Shri C. R. Narasimhan moved for circulation of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, (*Amendment of Article 226*), for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1961. The motion was adopted. .

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 6571—6622

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri moved that the Restoration of Places of Religious Worship Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1961/ Bhadra 13, 1883 (Saka)

Further consideration of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee and passing of the Bill, and also consideration and passing of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. .

GMGIPND—LS II—1102 (Ai) LSD—15-9-61—900